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Gaboon.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE report of our brethren in West Africa for 1852 has just been received. Though it is less cheering in some respects than we might wish, in others it is satisfactory and encouraging. Two things, however, are greatly needed. The converting energy of the Spirit is a constant and palpable necessity; and the mission should be largely reinforced without delay. Who will cry mightily unto the Lord for his quickening grace? Who will devote themselves to the missionary work among the benighted children of Africa?

Our brethren have endeavored to sustain three stations during the year under review, Konig Island having been previously left vacant, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Bushnell for the United States. But it will be seen in the sequel, that one of the three has been temporarily abandoned, because of the inadequacy of the available force. How long must the labors of the mission be prosecuted in this unsatisfactory manner? Where are the young men who will gladly say, "Here am I; send me!"

Baraka.

The present report reviews the history of the different stations during the past year. Our attention is first directed to Baraka, which is in the occupancy of Messrs. Walker and Ford. In its immediate vicinity, there are two large towns, with three or four small ones; and persons from all of them are accustomed to attend church at Baraka Sabbath mornings. These, with the mission family and the children of the

schools, usually form a large and interesting congregation, the services being conducted in the Mpongwe language. The attendance of the adult population, however, has been smaller during the past year than previously.

In the afternoon a Sabbath school is held, the report says, under the superintendence of Dr. Ford; and visits are made to one or more of the towns, in which truth is communicated by conversation to small groups, and by preaching, when larger numbers are assembled. In the evening, services are held in the mission house. There is also a Wednesday evening lecture, designed more especially for members of the church. The monthly concert is regularly held; and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered four times a year.

There is a boarding day-school for boys, containing on an average about thirty-five scholars, under the supervision of Dr. Ford, who hears the recitations of the advanced classes in geography and arithmetic. Many of the scholars manifest a strong desire for improvement; and the progress of some of them has been encouraging. There is also a boarding school for girls, containing from twelve to fifteen scholars, who are instructed, not only in the ordinary branches of a common school education, but also in sewing, &c. During the past year this school has been in charge of Mrs. Preston, who remained at Baraka, while Mr. Preston was engaged in establishing a new station. "The condition of females among these tribes renders particular care in the instruction of girls quite necessary. Indeed, they require continual attention. It is impossible for the wife of the missionary at Baraka, in addition to her other duties, to devote

to them the necessary time. A suitable person who could do this, is greatly needed; and such an one might be very useful."

Olandebéh.

We pass now to Olandebéh, situated at the head of the Ikâi Creek, (which empties into the Gaboon opposite Konig Island,) about twelve miles from its mouth, and twenty-five from Baraka. "It is among the Bakélè people, a large tribe inhabiting the country between the Mpongwes and the Pangwes. They are prevented by the Mpongwes and other tribes on the coast from holding any intercourse with Europeans. Hence some of the evils experienced by the missionaries at Baraka are either not met with among them, or they are found only to a small extent. The Bakélès do not often obtain rum in large quantities; and there is not the same inducement for boys to leave the mission. One of our scholars at this station is now looking forward to the time when he shall become qualified to labor as a teacher. But there are other things which are more unfavorable. The people have little inducement to remain long in one place; consequently, they remove their towns frequently; and they are often engaged in palavers and petty wars among themselves. Though missionaries have little to fear from these disturbances, the natives are kept in a state of excitement; their worst passions are cherished; and so the progress of the gospel is hindered."

Our missionary brethren have incorporated into their report a brief history of this station. "In the beginning of 1819," they say, "Messrs. Walker and Preston spent some time at Olandebéh, acquiring the language and preaching. Mr. Walker soon returned to his field on the Orombo 'Mpolo; but Mr. Preston remained, built a house, and in August removed into it with his family. In the following April, he was joined by Mr. Best. In September following, Mr. and Mrs. Preston were compelled to leave on account of the state of Mr. Preston's health; but Mr. Best continued there to the close of 1832. Near the beginning of the present year Mr. and Mrs. Porter went to this station, expecting after a few months to join Mr. Preston at Nengenenge. But they were subsequently removed to another sphere."

A preaching service is held regularly on the Sabbath in the Bakélè language; and the neighboring towns are also visited. A new church has been built during the past year. The people come together "in good numbers." "Sometimes they are impressed by the truth; and occasionally one will come to the house of the missionary to inquire more particularly about the way of God. But no marked change has yet been effected in any of the adult population. One young man, of another tribe, was hopefully con-

verted at this station some time ago; and he continues to give pleasing evidence of a change of heart. Two girls from Fernando Po, under the care of Mrs. Porter, were subjects of serious impressions; and it was hoped that one of them had passed from death unto life. But both have been removed from the mission."

A school is sustained at Olandebéh, in which there are from ten to fourteen pupils, most of them boys. They receive instruction in their own language and in English; and some of them read the latter very well. "Their behavior is good. They observe the Sabbath, attending church and the Sabbath school regularly; and some of them are in the habit of secret prayer. Hopes are entertained that they may become subjects of a saving change, and instruments of good to their benighted countrymen. A young Mpongwe man, a member of the church at Baraka, is married, and settled at Olandebéh as a teacher. The other young man, of whom mention has just been made, is also married; and he is in the employment of the mission at this station. Several Bakélè boys are living with the missionary. Thus a small Christian community has been established in this dark place, through whom, it is hoped, the knowledge of the gospel will be communicated to many of the surrounding people."

Nengenenge.

The remaining station to be noticed is Nengenenge, situated on a small island at the junction of the Nkâmâ and Bâkwè rivers, which uniting form the Orombo 'Mpolo, about sixty miles above Baraka. "Mr. Walker, while laboring on the Orombo 'Mpolo, spent some time at this place. Near the beginning of the year, he and Mr. Preston visited the surrounding towns, for the purpose of selecting a place that should be a permanent station. Nengenenge was chosen, on account of its central position, and the facilities it affords for reaching the neighboring towns and the Pangwes on the Nkâmâ. Mr. Preston was appointed to labor at this station. He commenced immediately; and he built a small house, designed for a school-house, but used temporarily for a dwelling and for preaching. He spent a good deal of time in visiting Bakélè and Shikani towns and the Pangwes. He was instructed to build a dwelling-house suitable for the accommodation of two families, as it was intended that the station should be occupied by two missionaries. But before this was done, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, who had been appointed to the post, were removed from us; and in consequence of the weakness of the mission, the station has been suspended. Mr. Preston has been laboriously occupied in carrying a translation of the *Peep of Day* in Mpongwe through the press. "As we have no printer," the report says, "besides the

preparation of the manuscript, the greater part of the labor of printing must be done by the missionaries."

General Operations.

Aside from the schools at the stations, day schools have been hitherto sustained at several out-stations; but in consequence of a lack of suitable teachers, the school at Prince Glass's Town has been suspended, as also the one at King George's. The number of pupils reported at these out-stations is seventy.

An edition of the Peep of Day has been printed by the mission in the Mpongwe language; also two small books in the Bakèlè language, one containing a short account of the Bakèlè people, and the other a few hymns, with a translation of the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and one or two Psalms. The Bible Society have printed for the mission the Gospel of John in the Mpongwe language. A short grammar and vocabulary of the Bakèlè language has been prepared, which the mission hope to have printed in America.

There have been no additions to the church the past year; and there have been no cases of discipline. "One member, who was suspended at the close of the preceding year, has applied to be admitted again to the privileges of the church; but the committee are not yet satisfied with his professions of penitence. Tawiah, a member of the church, an account of whose conversion has been published in the Herald, was shot, intentionally or accidentally, by a slave in a state of intoxication. He was in the employment of an English captain at Malimba. The slave was brought to the Gaboon in irons, and taken into custody by the French authorities to await his trial."

There are six French Roman Catholic priests and six Sisters of Charity at Gaboon and little Corisco. They had a station up the river; but this has been given up, and their efforts are now confined to the country on and near the coast. The civil authorities continue on the most friendly terms with the mission.

Explorations.

During the past year, the mission have advanced in their explorations farther than they have gone before; and they have gained a considerable knowledge of the country and of the people. Mr. Best, besides visiting the Bakèlè towns about his station, made an excursion in which he passed through the Bakèlè country to that of the Pangwes, and spent five days among the latter. He reached a hilly country, with fertile valleys and fine streams of water. The people were numerous and friendly. Having never seen a white man, their expressions of astonishment and won-

der were unbounded. The climate is pleasant and probably healthy. He was absent twelve days, and traveled the whole distance on foot, enjoying good health the whole time, and experiencing no unpleasant effects from the fatigue and exposure.

Mr. Preston has surveyed the field about Nèngénge in all directions, and for some distance up the rivers. "A station might be established at once among the Pangwes on the Nkâmâ," the brethren say; "but our numbers are barely sufficient to man the stations already occupied; and no new ones can be formed till we receive a considerable reinforcement."

Zulus.

LETTERS FROM MR. TYLER.

Ignorance of the Zulus.

THE following letter was written at Esidumbini, the station occupied by Mr. Tyler; and it bears date January 12.

I have had many thoughts of late concerning the great obstacle which lies in the way of elevating the Zulus. It seems to me that it is *their deep ignorance*. We find it exceedingly difficult to throw even one ray of light into minds so darkened and perverted by sin. It is, indeed, gratifying to behold some who have lived for years under missionary influence, giving evidence that they understand, and are able to explain, the fundamental doctrines of the Bible; but such persons are rarely found; and they stand in need of constant watchfulness, on the part of their instructors, lest by their indiscretion they do harm in their attempts to benefit their countrymen.

Of the great mass who attend our services on the Sabbath, but few, probably, have any clear knowledge of the plan of salvation through faith in Christ. Especially is this true of the female sex, whose condition, both temporal and spiritual, seems almost beyond the reach of improvement.

The religious belief of the Zulus evinces the deepest ignorance. When questioned in regard to the Author of all things, they reply, "Umkulunkulu," or "The first man made us." When asked who made the first man, they say, "He sprang from a reed on the river's bank;" but when the inquiry follows, "Who made the reed?" &c., they are at a stand. This is the extent of the knowledge and belief which they have derived from their forefathers. All the

inhabitants of the Zulu country, and a great proportion of the people in this colony, cling to this belief with the greatest tenacity. It is difficult to make them understand the Scriptural account of the creation; so deeply imbedded in their minds are the absurd instructions of childhood.

The *worship* of the Zulus also evinces their gross ignorance. They believe that at death the soul enters into a serpent, and that all the spirits of the departed are now residing upon the earth in that form. These spirits they profess to worship. To them they sacrifice cows, goats, sheep, &c.; and to their unpropitious decrees they attribute disease, death, and all human calamities. Most of them are very fearful of killing a serpent, lest they should destroy the spirit of some deceased relative. Many of them also wear charms, to ward off the evil influences of the spirits.

The *blind submission* of this people to their *witch-doctors* also exhibits their ignorance. When a child dies, or a cow is lost, the inhabitants of a kraal are filled with the greatest perturbation; and, to ascertain the cause of their misfortune, they will often go thirty miles to consult some great impostor, whom they regard as supernatural, and a revealer of secrets. After performing a series of senseless ceremonies, for the purpose of confusing and deluding those who consult him, the doctor dismisses them, but not until he has received a large reward in cattle or money.

Witchcraft.

On the following day, Mr. Tyler wrote again as follows:

In visiting the people to-day, I have witnessed an affecting display of the superstitious belief which is almost universal among the Zulus. At one of the kraals, I noticed an old woman seated by herself, with a dejected countenance, and coughing violently at intervals. Perceiving that her lungs were diseased, like those of many of the native women, who have no suitable clothing to protect them from the many sudden changes of weather to which we are here exposed, I said to her, "I fear you have a disease which will soon terminate your days. Do you not need medicine?" She replied, with a most mournful expression of countenance, "No, teacher; medicine will do me no good. I have not the disease which you imagine. An enemy is constantly killing me." I said to her,

"Who is this enemy? Where does he live?" She answered, "I cannot tell. My friends have not yet visited the witch-doctor; but he knows, and will soon acquaint us with his name." All my efforts to enlighten this ignorant and superstitious woman, in regard to Him who sends afflictions, and the objects for which they are sent, seemed unavailing.

I have observed with grief, that some who give credible evidence of piety at our station, are very slow to abandon this belief of their fathers, in regard to the influence of witches.

It is the general belief of the people, that the witches go about at dead of night, placing poison before their kraals, which, inhaled into their lungs, will cause their death. The fear of meeting these dreaded objects deters them from traveling at night; which, by the way, is a great consolation to all white people who live among them.

Mr. Tyler continued the history of this melancholy instance of superstition, on the 21st of January, in the following language.

I have learned to-day, that the sick woman, referred to above, has sent her case to the doctor; and he says that one of her nearest neighbors, a man with four wives, is the witch who has inflicted all her pain. Such is the hostility now existing between these heretofore friendly kraals, that they hold not the slightest intercourse with each other; and it is to be feared that they will finally settle the difficulty with spears. The accused man has become so troubled and enraged, that he is about to go to another witch-doctor, more distant and skillful; and with the help of a cow, as a present to the old deceiver, he may quiet his heart, and become convinced that the first doctor was mistaken. From all I can learn, I am convinced that the numberless quarrels and vexations of this people, embittering their daily existence, arise in a great measure from witchcraft.

LETTERS FROM MR. WILDER.

THE readers of the *Herald* have already some general impressions in regard to the peculiarities of locomotion in South Africa. But it is pretty certain that they are not apprised of all the infelicities and perils to which our missionaries are exposed in that part of the world. Mr. Wilder has sent two letters to the Missionary House, which will add materially to our stock of knowledge in this respect. The first of these letters was written on the banks of the Umkomazi, on

the 25th of February. He was on his way to a meeting of the mission to be held at D'Urban, Mrs. Wilder being with him.

Peril of Mr. Butler.

We arrived here at half-past seven o'clock this morning; and we have found the Umkomazi so swollen as to be impassable for wagons or cattle. In consequence, I must send to Mr. Ireland, the nearest missionary beyond, to meet us here, and take us forward in his wagon. We have unusual reason to be cautious at this river at the present time. Probably others will have told you of the sad misfortune, which happened to Mr. Butler about four weeks ago. I am now sitting just where he entered the river, and in full view of the scene of his well-nigh fatal struggle with a crocodile.

He went on Monday to Amahlongwa, to make some arrangements for the preservation of the house and premises, till he should be able to remove thither. No natives being at hand to manage the boat, he ventured to cross on horseback, though the water was deep and turbid. As he went over safely, when he returned the next day, he again ventured into the river in the same way. When about two-thirds of the way across, his horse suddenly kicked and plunged, as if to disengage himself from his rider; and the next moment a crocodile seized Mr. Butler's thigh with his horrible jaws. The river at this place is about one hundred and fifty yards wide, if measured at right angles to the current; but from the place we enter to the place we go out, the distance is three times as great. The water at high tide, and when the river is not swollen, is from four to eight or ten feet deep. On each side, the banks are skirted with high grass and reeds.

Mr. Butler, when he felt the sharp teeth of the crocodile, clung to the mane of his horse with a death-hold. Instantly he was dragged from the saddle; and both he and the horse were floundering in water, often dragged entirely under, and rapidly going down the stream. At first the crocodile drew them again to the middle of the river; but at last the horse gained shallow water, and approached the shore. As soon as he was within reach, natives ran to his assistance, and beat off the crocodile with spears and clubs.

Mr. Butler was pierced with five deep gashes, and had lost much blood. He left all his garments, except his shirt

and coat, on the opposite shore with a native who was to follow him; but when the struggle commenced, the native returned, and durst not venture into the water again. It was now dark; and, without garments and weak from loss of blood, he had seven miles to ride before he could reach Mr. Ireland's. He borrowed a blanket of a native; and after two hours succeeding in reaching the station, more dead than alive.

His horse also was terribly mangled; a foot square of the flesh and skin was torn from his flanks. The animal, it is supposed, first seized the horse; and, when shaken off, he caught Mr. Butler, first below the knee, and then in the thigh. There are five or six wounds, from two to four inches long, and from one-half to two and a half inches wide. For eight or ten days he seemed to recover as fast as could be expected; but was then seized with fever which threatened to be fatal. There was a tendency to locked jaw.

Mr Butler had so far recovered in March, as to be able to return to his family. He arrived at D'Urban on the 12th of that month.

Mr. Wilder at the Umkomazi.

On the evening of the succeeding day, Mr. Wilder completed the account of his adventures at the Umkomazi. He wrote as follows:

I was destined to have a little exciting work in the Umkomazi. I was returning from this side of the river, where I had just taken a boat-load of trunks, &c., when I saw the oxen rushing down to the river. Every effort was made to stop them; but so great was their thirst, that out of fifteen only seven could be prevented from plunging into the stream. As soon as they touched the water, they were taken from their feet, and carried with great velocity toward the ocean. For a great distance below the pool, the banks are so precipitous, that had they been able to approach the shore, they could not have got out. On they went; and in five minutes I would have taken a shilling for what was just before worth twenty-five pounds. To save them seemed impossible; but we followed in the boat, to watch their fate.

After floating a mile, four got out on a little standing-place, at the foot of a lofty ledge of rock, and bellowed for their companions, who were still swept onward. We followed the foremost; and soon the broad sea opened before us. But the ox struck a shallow, and succeeded in getting upon a flat rock,

which was surmounted by a steep bank and a thick jungle. Up this bank he tried to mount; but it gave way; and down he tumbled into the water. He then made for the other shore, and was finally drawn out. We were nearly three miles down from the ford; and with one broken oar we must get back. It took a long, weary time; but we had the satisfaction of falling in with the three remaining oxen; and after great labor, in towing them across the river, and pulling others from their rocky standing places on the opposite shore, we saved them all. Of course we had the pleasure of riding to Mr. Ireland's station in the night over a very rocky road.

Incidents at D'Urban.

On the 16th of March, Mr. Wilder communicated the following information in regard to D'Urban.

Rev. William Shaw, the Superintendent of Wesleyan missions in South Africa, is now in Natal; and I have had the pleasure of meeting him several times, and of hearing him preach; as did also several of my brethren, who were detained several days in D'Urban after our meeting, on account of swollen rivers. He has been thirty years a missionary in South Africa.

To-morrow is to be laid the cornerstone of the Episcopal church in D'Urban. Americans have a special invitation to be present, with free tickets to a collation afterwards; but I suppose I shall be the sole representative of my country on the occasion. There is, for the most part, much good feeling existing between the different sects of Christians in Natal. All feel the need of union against a common foe, the papists. There are seven Romish priests here. They have built a church at Maritzburg; and they are about building one in D'Urban. They design to operate among the natives ultimately.

LETTER FROM MR. ROOD, MARCH 10, 1853.

MR. ROOD is at Umlazi, the post formerly occupied by the lamented Dr. Adams. It is one of the most interesting stations in the Zulu mission. Indeed, the church under Mr. Rood's care is larger than any other.

A Chapel Built.

The following extracts show a degree of libe-

rality and enterprise in the natives, which is very hopeful.

'We have been engaged in erecting a new and permanent chapel at this station. We were much in need of such a building, as the temporary one which was erected by Dr. Adams, stood only about three years; and hence, for the last two years, we have been obliged to meet in the school-room, which we often find much too small to accommodate our congregation. To build another temporary chapel like the first, (which, if I mistake not, cost £35, and was used only three years,) we thought inexpedient.

The people at the station expressed a desire to build a good chapel, and with this a willingness to do what they could. I can now say that they have done well, considering their ability; and we have by the blessing of God nearly completed a permanent chapel, which we hope in two or three weeks to dedicate to the worship of God. I think no builder in Natal could have been employed to put up such an edifice for us for less than three hundred pounds. I have endeavored to throw the work and the expense upon the people; yet it has seemed necessary to use several pounds of my own money.

Mr. Rood alludes to this subject in another part of his letter; and the subjoined paragraphs will aid the reader to obtain a clearer idea of this achievement.

The building is fifty-six feet in length, and thirty-one in width. It is made of burnt bricks. The timber is the mangrove, which is found in only two localities within this colony. It was drawn twenty miles, and is without doubt the best that can be used for building; as it is neither eaten by the white ants nor by the borer.

The entire work has been done by the people of the station. The bricks have been made, the walls laid up, the timber cut and prepared and put up, the building covered and plastered, and the seats put in, without the least assistance from any white workman! It is, therefore, an evidence of the influence which Christianity has exerted, and is exerting, upon some about us. All the male members at the station have given two and a half months of labor; and most have contributed to purchase boards for the seats. May it be a house which the Lord shall accept, and upon which he shall record his name, and within which he shall manifest his saving power!

Schools—Church—Meetings.

Mr. Rood speaks of the different departments of missionary labor at Umlazi as follows:

The schools have been sustained with interest and encouragement. The day-school for children, taught by a native helper, has numbered between twenty and thirty scholars. The teacher manifests much patience and perseverance; and he has been as successful as can be expected. Mrs. Adams's day-school for females has upwards of twenty pupils, and is of great benefit to the women of the station. Her labors have been much blessed in past years; and she may always hope to find abundant labor, and to be very useful, so long as it shall be the will of God to keep her at Umlazi.

Our church has been increased by the addition of eleven members during the year. It now numbers fifty-five. In the lives of our communicants we see things which give us both pain and pleasure; yet, as a whole, their walk is orderly and consistent, and such as encourages us to hope that they are Christians.

The Sabbath is an interesting day with us. Most of its hours are spent in religious exercises. Besides our preaching services, at which many from the kraals at a distance attend, we have two prayers meetings, one at sunrise and the other about sunset, and a Sabbath school in the afternoon; at which services most of the people at the station attend. Meetings are also conducted at three out-stations by young men; and I have occasionally rode out, and held services with the people at different places. The monthly concert is always an interesting season. The contributions average nearly two dollars per month.

In regard to the state of things in general, Mr. Rood thinks that there is evidence of progress. "But we greatly need," he says, "the influences of the Holy Spirit. Let Christians in America pray that the Lord may send down his almighty Spirit, to breathe upon the dark tribes of Africa, that there may be a very great shaking among these dry bones."

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**LETTER FROM MR. A. GROUT, MARCH 11, 1853.**

In the subjoined extracts, it is presumed, Mr. Grout describes pretty accurately the state of things in most of the districts occupied by the Zulu mission. There is but little visible progress; still our brethren have a strong hold upon many of

the natives; and the day of prosperity may be near at hand. Let us pray for its speedy coming!

**Church at Umvoti—Regard for Missionaries.**

Most of our church members appear decided and firm for Christ. Some, while they do not give us such evidence of their good estate as we could desire, still give us no clear indications that they are not born of God. But a few, including two of our little flock, have made up their minds that they love polygamy better than Jesus Christ, and they have gone out from us, because they were not of us. They have gone out quietly, however, showing no outbursts of hatred and hostility, such as are visible in some cases. In the mean time two have joined us by letter from Umsunduzi, which just keeps our original number good. Two applications have also been recently made to join our church on profession; and of both cases I think well; but they will remain awhile on probation.

While there is, on the part of the natives in various districts of the country, a good deal of opposition to missionaries, because of the gospel which they preach, at my station quite a number of heathen attend our Sabbath worship, and, so far as I know, the people round about me have only kind feelings towards me. And in all the country, even where opposition exists, it is mostly or altogether on account of the gospel, the missionaries being universally regarded as the decided friends of the natives; and they would think it a great calamity if we were severed from them. Those who hate the gospel, will still go to such as preach it for advice and medicine. Some of them will say at times, "If you would only let us have our wives, we would all become Christians, and enlist under your banner." They cling to their polygamy and its appendages with a death-grasp. Still the gospel is getting a hold upon them, and particularly on their consciences, which will sooner or later destroy this monster sin.

**The Whites in Natal.**

The facts set forth in the following paragraph have an important bearing upon the prospects of the Zulus. Were their country such as to invite the immigration of the English, their perils would be greatly increased.

Trade at present at Natal is in a most depressed state. The merchants can

hardly live. People in large numbers have left for Australia; and others are still leaving. It is also said now that the coast country is not worth much for white men; and most have left, removing to the inland portion of the colony, where wheat and cattle can be raised better. At present there is a prospect that they will leave the coast in the quiet possession of the natives; unless it shall be found that sugar-cane can be indefinitely grown on the coast; which, I am sure, cannot be done. A company is just now formed for that purpose. I have always planted a little cane by me; and I find that it will do very well on the low and wet lands; but it is only on a small portion of ground that it will succeed.

### Syria.

LETTER FROM DR. DE FOREST, MAY 6, 1853.

IN this letter Dr. De Forest gives the impressions made upon his mind, during a recent tour along the coast of the Mediterranean to Carmel. The route by which he returned, took him into the mountains for a part of the distance; but he seems to have found much to cheer him at every stage of his journey.

### Sidon—Tyre—Akkeh—Haifa.

At Sidon there is much interest, with an active zeal, on the part of the resident Protestants. Some of them are from Deir el Kamr, having removed to Sidon for purposes of business. They have much intercourse with their old neighbors in the Deir; and light is spreading there. Several of the Sabbath congregation were from villages adjacent to Sidon. Mr. Thomson's eldest son, Mr. William Thomson, is a very effective missionary. He is getting a good knowledge of the Arabic, and is every day engaged in direct missionary effort. At Tyre we found a Sidonian, who has suffered much for the gospel's sake, but who is an active and zealous propagandist of evangelical sentiments.

One of the principal men in Akkeh is a young and pious merchant, who became enlightened at Beirôt, where he formerly resided. When he removed to Akkeh, we feared for him; but he took the Bible with him, and he has proved an effective preacher. He married a papist, of good family, and again we feared; but the young wife has embraced the

gospel, been denied admittance to her father's house, and then reconciled to him; and now her younger brother is a warm Protestant. Another member of this interesting family was once a pupil of our seminary at Abeih; and a younger sister was one of the first graduates of our school. Both are decidedly Protestant; and so is an older sister, a very superior girl. The mother of this fine family seems to be passively following the general current. I had known her as a prejudiced Greek-Arab; and I could hardly credit my senses, when she in a matter-of-course way brought out the Bible for morning and evening worship. The eldest son, the present head of the house, has public worship (he will not call it preaching) on the Sabbath; and he has a congregation of some eighteen souls. At Haifa there are three (if not more) intelligent Protestants, some of whom were enlightened through our friends at Akkeh. Mr. Thomson joined us at Akkeh; and we rejoiced together over what God had wrought there.

### Interest in the Mountains.

On my return I passed through some villages of nominal Christians, which have not been visited before, villages perched upon out-of-the-way hills in our goodly Lebanon. I was surprised to find how I was drawn into religious conversation all along the way. There seemed to be a sort of eagerness to hear me; not that they felt their need of a Savior; but they wished to know more of this new way, everywhere spoken against. It was not the unmeaning talk which we hear so frequently in these lands, but interested inquiry, warm discussion, patient attention. Stopping for a quarter of an hour to water our animals at the pool of Rumash, where you slept the first night from Tyre, I found the people remembered the discussion you witnessed between Mr. Smith and one of their priests; and they were quite ready to talk with me about the way of salvation.

At one village a little boy who had lost his father, looked eagerly at a tract which I held. Finding that he was poor, and could read, I gave him Mr. Wilson's tract on the duties of parents, telling him to read it to his mother. Kissing my hand, he bounded off to place his prize in security; but he soon returned and asked leave to enter the tent. On obtaining permission, he came modestly in, and gave me two cucumbers and a cake of figs, in return for my book. May

God bless the thankful little orphan boy!

A poor lad at another village brought me four eggs in return for a tract; and other lads, taking the hint, I soon had eggs enough for an Easter feast, in exchange for my little books. This latter village is called Turshihah; and we found there some girls who could read, and one woman who had learned recently. While bartering books for eggs with the Catholic boys, a troop of little Moslems gathered about me, each with an iron-headed spear in his hand. On asking the meaning of this, I learned that a Moorish sheikh had been some two years teaching the Moslems there some of the customs of the Mohammedan devotees, and had made all the children dervishes. He teaches them to perform daily certain acts of devotion, and to keep the ten commandments. While the sheikh was thus teaching the youth the law, I wished for some zealous spirit to follow with the gospel.

#### *Valued Helpers.*

Mr. Thomson left me at Akkeh to return by the coast; but I found unexpected aid in the servant and one of the muleteers who attended me. Both are Protestants and serious men; and one of them is a member of the evangelical church. I was surprised to find their capacity in arguing, their patience, and their knowledge of Scripture. They sowed beside all waters; and on a Sabbath day they were much of the time in earnest but kind advocacy of the truths of the gospel. Sometimes they used the terrible keenness of Dr. Meshaka's last work; but more frequently they resorted to the gospel of the Son of God. Were any Syrian Paul and Barnabas contemplating a journey through this land, I would recommend my late attendants as their ministers.

#### **Constantinople.**

LETTER FROM MR. HAMLIN, MAY 1, 1853.

#### *The Seminary at Bebek.*

FROM this letter of Mr. Hamlin, it will be seen that the institution under his care is doing an important work for the evangelization of the Armenians of Turkey. Christians in this country may well derive encouragement from the fact, that God is raising up such a native agency in the ample field which they have been called to occupy.

Another term of the seminary has just closed with fifty scholars, the largest number we have ever received. We must add some dormitories and a larger school room to our building, before we can receive more. The applications for admittance increase, rather than diminish; and I have been compelled to reject the most earnest solicitations, not only from this city and neighborhood, but from Smyrna, Adabazar, Trebizond, Erzurum, and other places. The proportion of applications from the interior has greatly increased of late, indicating without doubt the progress of the work in distant places. The seminary ought to grow up naturally and gradually into an institution of one hundred students, provided with all the apparatus and teachers for a thorough education. The development and progress of our work demand it.

One of our former pupils, Simon Varjabed, who has been so successfully laboring as a teacher in Nicomedia, and who accompanied pastor Hohannes in his long tour, is now with us, pursuing theological studies preparatory to ordination as an evangelist to the distant interior. As a teacher, and as deacon of the church in Nicomedia, he has procured to himself a good degree and great boldness in the faith. He has united in an eminent degree wisdom, prudence, and zeal; and there is no one upon whom we could lay hands with more confidence that he will do his Master's work, without turning to the right hand or the left. He will go to the region of Khanoos, under the direction of Mr. Peabody of Erzurum.

As to the spiritual condition of the seminary, there is much to gratify and encourage us; although many still remain unaffected by the truth. Some have, we trust, received the truth in love, and are preparing to make it known in the dark places of Armenia. There is a good missionary spirit among the pious students generally. A number of them wished to spend their vacation as colporters; and we found the means of sending out four. Two have gone to Khartal, Bagchijük, Havajük, &c., and two to Selivria, Rodosto, Malgara, &c. You will be gratified by this movement, as originating entirely with the students themselves. I trust it is the commencement of the era of colportage for our seminary vacations. The city and vicinity, and the many places on or near the shores of the Marmora where light has begun to shine, afford a

fine field for this kind of labor. We have students of sufficient maturity of mind, judgment and piety, to enter it with profit to themselves and to those whom they visit.

On the 21st of May Mr. Hamlin wrote again as follows: "The four students mentioned in my note of May 1, have returned; and they report interesting conversations and meetings in nearly all the places which they visited. They were sometimes occupied the whole night in religious conversation or discussion, with those who dared not, or could not, come by day. They have returned with joy at the proofs they have witnessed, that God is working among the people."

#### LETTER FROM MR. LADD, MAY 23, 1853.

##### *Visit to Kessab.*

MR. LADD spent the last winter at Aintab, that he might supply in part the pressing demand for missionary labor at that important post. On his return to Constantinople, he took Kessab in his route; and he remained in that village nineteen days, amid scenes of very great interest. The following extract, from a letter giving an account of this visit, will show what triumphs the gospel has already achieved there, and what hopes we may indulge in regard to the future.

The whole number of Protestants at Kessab who pay taxes, is fifty-seven; and in the community there are about two hundred souls; and the number is continually increasing. While I was there, seven persons, not including the families of some of them, joined themselves to the Protestants; and there is a prospect of a continued increase. On the Sabbath, there is a regular congregation of one hundred and fifty, or more. Their place of worship is a private house. The females are separated from the males by a partition made of canes, set perpendicularly about an inch apart, and answering the purpose of a more costly lattice work. They all sit on the floor, like the congregation at Aintab.

During the last week of my visit, I organized a church consisting of twelve members, to whom I administered the Lord's Supper on the last Sabbath which I spent there. Several other persons give pretty good evidence of having been born again; but for various reasons I thought it advisable for them to wait awhile, before they became members of the church.

The Protestants have an interesting school, consisting of about forty scholars; seven of them being from Armenian fam-

ilies. When I visited it, I found the scholars all sitting on a coarse mat spread on the ground, in a room of convenient size, but without any window, as the houses of the village are all built without windows, except some small apertures about a foot square, which are closed by a door in cold weather. A considerable part of the floor of this school-room was the bare ground, not being covered with a mat, because it was not needed to sit on. At one side of the room was a large fire-place; for Kessab is situated so high on the mountain, that the weather is very cold in the winter. I asked the teacher how the scholars could see to read, when they were obliged to shut the door on account of the cold. "Oh," said he, "we make a large fire; and the scholars sit pretty near it, and see by its light." They all seemed very much pleased with their books; and make good progress in their studies. I could not help reflecting how different are their accommodations from those which most scholars of their age enjoy in New England.

One fact respecting Kessab is interesting. It is, that the work has thus far been carried forward chiefly by the instrumentality of native brethren from Aintab. About a year ago, Mr. Schneider spent eight days there; and previous to that time, only a few visits of one, two, or three days each, at pretty long intervals, had been made by missionaries. For about a year and four months past, there has been some native brother constantly there. The one now at Kessab has been there about seven months, leaving his family at Aintab.

But you will see from what I have said, that a native pastor is most imperiously needed. The work has arrived at such a stage, that a native assistant is not competent to fulfill the duties devolving on a religious teacher. From what I learned while there, I think it most probable that nearly the whole village will before a long time become Protestant. And let it be observed, that the present state of things at Kessab has arisen within a year and four or five months, from the first open avowal of Protestantism in the place. Truly, it is the work of the Lord, and he will continue to carry it forward.

In view of facts like these, the question naturally arises, "Why is it so difficult to obtain missionaries for the Armenian mission?" A wide door has been thrown open to us; but, alas! how few are ready to enter.

## Aintab.

LETTER FROM DR. PRATT, APRIL 28,  
1853.

In consequence of the unsuitableness of Aintab to the constitution of Mrs. Crane, and in consequence of the inability of Mr. Crane to labor in a field that makes such large demands upon the strength of the missionaries, it has been deemed advisable that they should remove to another station. Dr. Pratt has described the last Sabbath spent by them at Aintab, as also their departure from the place, in language that cannot fail to interest the readers of the Herald.

The last Sabbath Mr. Crane spent here, was a solemn and profitable one, we hope, to us all. On account of Mr. Schneider's absence for a brief tour to Diarbekir, whither he has gone with Mr. Marsh's party, Mr. Crane preached all day. In the afternoon he addressed them for the last time, alluding to his labors among them and to his responsibilities, and setting forth faithfully, as his last message, "life and death," "blessing and cursing," urging them, as they would meet him in the judgment, to choose life that they might live. The house was very full; and of the portion near us few or none were there, from whose eyes the tear could not be seen now and then trickling down; and when he had concluded, and called on one of the young men to pray, all burst into sobs, as he, with scarcely enough of self-command left, uttered a few short petitions and sat down. I have no doubt that the trial of leaving this people is one of the severest in Mr. Crane's experience. Their simple-hearted affection for their instructors is a rich testimony to the value of the instruction.

To myself the Sabbath was one of peculiar interest. It was thought that it would comfort the brethren, as I was to be left alone with them, if they could see me take some part in the service; and I, after a little preparation, read to them from the third chapter of John. Seldom perhaps has any one had an audience more in sympathy with him. The words being familiar to them, but uttered with some effort and new to me, each seemed to listen to hear me utter them, and to say almost audibly, "Amen." I felt a new joy; and when one of the brethren led in prayer, and prayed for him who had then first read to them from the Holy Scriptures, tears of joy and

thanksgiving came, that even so feebly, in such a place, I might make known the gospel of salvation. To plead with them, from a free tongue, will be precious work indeed!

On Monday morning Mr. Crane and family left, followed by some thirty on horseback for many miles, and out of the city by many more, men, women and children, whose sad faces told how they felt to have a spiritual guide depart to return no more. It seems to me that this missionary life is one of high joys and keen sorrows; and one of the keenest sorrows is, to feel that these poor people, who are earnest for instruction, must be left to their ignorance, because none can be found to come and teach them, or those who are here, are called away. We earnestly pray for an outpouring of the Spirit upon our seminaries and colleges, that our fields may thence be supplied with laborers.

## Diarbekir.

LETTER FROM MR. WALKER, MAY 3,  
1853.

It will be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Walker were appointed to labor at Diarbekir, in connection with Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore. On their arrival at Aintab, however, it was thought to be inexpedient for Mrs. Walker to proceed at once to their destination; hence Mr. Walker went forward without her, in company with Mr. Schneider, and with Mr. and Mrs. Marsh. The party arrived at Diarbekir on the 27th of April. Our young brother speaks of his approach to his new home, and of the progress which the gospel has already made there, in the following language.

## Arrival at Diarbekir.

I cannot well describe to you the emotions with which I gazed upon this city, the theatre of my future relations to earth, as its dark and sombre walls loomed up across the broad plain. Much as I shrink from the responsibilities which come upon me as a missionary of the cross, and great as I feel my unworthiness to be, yet I could not but be grateful to Him who had called me to so blessed a work. And as, with the city in view during a ride of several hours, I thought of the scenes through which I might here be called to pass, scenes of joy and of sorrow, those bright with hope, and those dark with doubt and fear, of the souls whom I might win to

Christ, or might fail to win, with much of prayer, and much of hope, and much of trust, I endeavored to commit myself and my work and these multitudes of souls to God.

Mr. Dunmore, in the midst of many and diverse trials, has done a noble work here; and the promise of good is great. A congregation of one hundred and fifty to two hundred listen attentively and eagerly to the truth. There is much of inquiry among the Armenians and Jacobites, which will not suffer them to rest in their dead forms and ceremonies. They are feeling after the light and the life, which the gospel in its simplicity and purity can alone give. A large majority of the Jacobites protested recently against the mummeries usually practiced in their churches during the great Easter fast, which is just now being observed; and the point would have been carried, but for a very few influential families. It is not improbable that at no very distant day the Protestant missionaries may be invited to preach in the Jacobite churches.

#### *Opposition.*

Yet are there many strong and bitter enemies. And scarcely ever can we walk the streets, but the cry of "prote," "prote," (in Armenian "itch," "itch") is raised, and the words are accompanied with stones. But these things show that the truth has taken effect. The coming of an English Protestant Consul will contribute much to our peace and security. A movement is just commenced toward securing a more suitable place of worship. We confidently hope that God has much of good in store for this people.

Through Mr. Schneider as interpreter, I passed words of greeting to the congregation last Sabbath. They were much interested, and some wept. They are very grateful that one has come to aid Mr. Dunmore. They say that they had to plead hard for a missionary; but now they are satisfied. May they enjoy the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ!

At Diarbekir it was ascertained that Mr. Walker could remain at Aintab with propriety during the summer. He was to return thither, therefore, in company with Mr. Schneider. At the date of this letter, they were expecting to set out upon their journey on the 4th of May. And they were also expecting to spend a few days at Corfa.

#### *Ahmednuggut.*

LETTER FROM MR. MUNGER, APRIL 22, 1853.

DURING the "touring season" which closed just before the date of this letter, Mr. Munger made four preaching excursions. He was absent from home one hundred and thirty-five days on these excursions, and traveled more than a thousand miles, having proclaimed the gospel of Christ in nearly four hundred towns and villages. The degree of encouragement which he found in this work, will appear from the following statement: "The Lord has, indeed, set before us an open door. Go where we will, we can find hearers for our message. True, they are not prompted by a desire to know the gospel that they may escape the wrath which is due to sin; but they are merely willing to hear what we have to say about religion. And yet there is manifestly, in many minds, the beginning of a conviction that they are the dupes of brahmin cupidity and selfishness."

#### *Visit to Pandharpoor—Other Places.*

Mr. Munger first speaks of his labors at Pandharpoor, a city of twenty thousand souls, in latitude 17.40 and longitude 75.24. This place is celebrated for the shrines of sexual divinities, particularly that of Vithoba, who is said to be an incarnation of Krishna. The following extract will give the reader some idea of the worship paid to these divinities.

At the time of the annual festival of Vithoba, goorooes of different castes and sects, together with their disciples, congregate here; and, in the afternoon and evening, they set up their respective banners, in convenient localities outside the town, and along a part of the bed of the river, which at that season of the year is a plain of sand. Here they rehearse the marvelous deeds of Krishna, Vithoba, and other deities, and expound their tenets. This service is accompanied by singing, with the sound of cymbals and the viol. Thither the people crowd to listen to the praises of their gods. I was present at the last festival in November. People from all parts of Western India, and some from a distance of four to six hundred miles, were gathered. There were supposed to be some sixty thousand pilgrims. Conceive of these multitudes of men, women and children, together with the thousands of the town, incited by the song and the music, mingling their sympathies in their acts of praise

and homage, and you may have some idea of the scenes of phrenzy and impiety which are enacted every year in this high place of Satan! The whole multitude join the singers in the interludes; and then their voices are like the sound of many waters.

There, in the bed of the river, and while the people were engaged in this worship, I for four days, in the name of our God, set up our banner, and preached Christ, the hope of glory; and thousands turned away from the songs and praises of Krishna to hear of the Savior of the world. Many for the first time heard these glad tidings, and carried them to their distant homes.

Mr. Munger spent six days in a city of forty thousand souls, "preaching the gospel of the kingdom." He had large audiences every day; but there were many adversaries. "It seemed like casting pearls before swine to tell them the things of redemption." He also went to Booldaeh, a small village in latitude 20.34 and longitude 76.24, and the head quarters of a military force under the command of Capt. O'Brien. The object of this force is to preserve order and suppress theft along the northwest frontiers of the Nizam's territories. Four villages of Bheels, who are born and educated thieves, have been formed in connection with the military station at Booldaeh; and they are in charge of Capt. O'Brien, "a gentleman of much Christian wisdom and largeness of heart." It is his wish to have Booldaeh occupied by some missionary society.

#### *Character of the Gonds.*

At the earnest desire and invitation of Capt. O'Brien, Mr. Munger, in January last, accompanied him on a visit to the Gonds; and our missionary brother has communicated some valuable information in regard to this primitive people. In describing the country inhabited by them, he writes as follows: "Gondwana is a large province, extending from the twenty-first to the twenty-fourth degree of north latitude, and lying mainly between the seventy-seventh and eighty-first degrees of east longitude. These lines seem rather to have bounded a former locality of the Gonds. At present they are chiefly restricted to the country south of the Narbadda River." Passing to the character of the Gonds, Mr. Munger says:

The accounts which are given of this people are very conflicting. This may arise, in part at least, from the fact that they are divided into several distinct clans or tribes, the religious views and customs of which are very different.

The people among whom we traveled, called themselves Koorkoos; and they would not consent to be called Gonds. Lieutenant Pendergast says that the Gonds are cannibals; "but they never eat the flesh of any person not belonging to their own family or tribe; nor do they do this, except on particular occasions. It is the custom of this singular people to cut the throat of any person of their family who is attacked by severe illness, and who, they think, has no chance of recovering; when they collect the whole of their relatives and particular friends, and feast upon the body. In like manner, when a person arrives at a great age, and becomes feeble and weak, the kalalkhor (spirit vender) operates upon him; when the different members of the family assemble for the same purpose as stated above. In other respects, this is a simple race of people; nor do they consider cutting the throats of their sick relations and aged parents any sin, but, on the contrary, an act acceptable to Kallee, a mercy to their relatives, and a blessing to the whole race." A gentleman who traveled among this people in 1851, says: "Though the Gonds of Amarkantek may have been cannibals and savages in the time of Lieutenant Pendergast, yet at present they are nearly as much civilized as the poorer Hindoos around; and I could not learn that any are cannibals. Of course I saw none naked and fierce like tigers. It is true, I did not penetrate to the wildest and most unfrequented parts of the country, where perhaps some of the Gonds are still in a savage state." And this writer adds, "We were pleased to verify the truth of the assertion that the Gonds never told lies. We also were informed that they are as remarkable for their honesty as their truth."

#### *Religion of the Gonds.*

The results of Mr. Munger's inquiries concerning the religion of this people are contained in the subjoined extract:

I found that the views of the Gonds on religious subjects had been affected by their intercourse with Hindoos and Mohammedans. Some of them eat the cow, and others do not. And so it is with respect to the hog. They said, in reply to inquiries in regard to the latter animal: "Those who worship Mussulman saints do not eat the hog; but others do. Some of them observe the Hoolie festival of the Hindoos. In one village I saw images of the monkey-god of the

Hindoos. But this place had formerly been the residence of one of the Gond rajahs, descendants of Rajpoots, who are Hindoos. Two young men, Rajah Phate Sing and Rajah Sara Sing, joined us on the march, and were several days in our camp. They wear the marks of Hindooism. Bôt it is quite clear that the religion of the Gonds does not admit of image-worship. The writer before quoted says: "Mr. Duberg's statement regarding them is perfectly true, that they do not worship images. Mahader and his wife (as the goddess of small-pox) are much worshiped. The chief god, however, worshiped in this part of Gondwana, is Hardaue, who is supposed to protect them from tigers. I was solemnly assured by them, that after having besought his protection, you may leave a little child in the forest all night without danger. In some places they actually worship the tiger." I could not ascertain that these poor people have any definite ideas of God. They could only say, "We do not know," to the question, "From whence came this world?" And when asked, "Who causes the rain?" they replied: "We do not know whether there is a well or a river above our heads. We only know that the rain comes down from above." "What do you do, when the rain fails to come?" "We do nothing. We have no remedy." "Where does the spirit go at death?" "Do you not think, if we knew where it goes we would go and bring it?"

The language of the Gonds, Mr. Munger says, has never been reduced to writing; and there is no oral instruction among them. And it is an interesting fact that they have no priesthood. The duties of religion, that is, the making of oblations of goats, sheep, grain, spirituous liquor, flowers, &c., are made either by the patriarch of the family or village, or by the village wizard. They are not a temperate people. They make a liquor from the blossoms of a certain plant. Every village has a manufacturer and a still; and men, women, and children, drink day and night. Drinking constitutes a part of every ceremony and every service. If any one inquires how they subsist, the answer is, that they hunt and fish; and they also cultivate the soil.

#### *Appearance of the Country.*

The part of the country over which we passed is greatly diversified by mountains and valleys, hills and dales. Both the hills and the plains are covered with forests. During the rainy season the growth of vegetation is very rapid and

exuberant; and this occasions a malaria which drives all the people from the plains to the hills. Hence the Gonds place their villages on high ground, and on the low hills which are overlooked by higher ones. It is often the fact, particularly in places which are much exposed to the exhalations of the plain, that the people have two villages, one on a lower and one on a higher range of hills; and they pass from the lower to the higher, when the rains commence; and at the end of the rains they descend to the lower villages. The walls of their houses are constructed of bamboo-matting; and the roof is made by laying bundles of grass upon poles supported by branches of trees fixed in the ground; and branches of trees are laid upon the grass, to prevent the wind from carrying it away.

#### *Civil Relations.*

The people of Western Gondwana are subject to the Nizam. Their remote situation, and their low state of civilization, are made the occasion of great oppression on the part of the revenue collectors. Formerly they had no means of redress. They had only to endure their wrongs, lest complaint should make the evil greater. But of late their state has been represented to the government, and they have the privilege of laying their complaints before the gentleman who is in charge of the military post of Booldahneh. Captain O'Brien was now making his second circuit among them. By his solicitation a certain number of deserted villages have been made over to him for their use for ten years, without revenue charges. As the conditions of settlement are left to him, he has the opportunity of giving them very great advantages for improvement. And now he very much desires to avail himself of this opening of Providence for the introduction of missionary education.

#### *Suggestions for Missionaries.*

The following statements have a direct bearing upon the expediency of commencing a mission among this people.

It would be safe for Europeans to attempt to reside among the Gonds only by locating their dwellings upon the more elevated table-lands of these hills. Makhala, the residence of Rajah Phate Sing, is believed to be out of the reach of the exhalations of the plain. This town is of the same elevation as Cheekaldah, the sanitarium of Ellichpore, and

distant from it only sixteen miles; and this health-retreat is eighteen miles from the camp of Ellichpore. But Captain O'Brien's plan is to begin operations by locating a mission-family at Booldaneh. Dr. Bradley, who is employed in the topographical and statistical survey of that part of the country, speaking of Booldaneh, says: "The climate is salubrious, and from its mild, dry temperature and cool nights, even during the hottest part of the year, the place is well adapted for a sanitarium, possessing, as it does, military protection and medical aid."

It has these advantages for a missionary station; and then it is free from the disadvantages of large military posts, especially those where many Europeans reside. Here are only two European gentlemen. The valley of the Pain Ganga, which is quite near to Booldaneh, is fertile, and the population dense. The valley into which we descend at the distance of three miles, is the most fertile, and the most densely populated part of India, which I have seen. Here is a wide field, whether we consider the wants of these hundreds of thousands of Hindoos, or those of these tens of thousands of poor Gonds. And here is a field of much promise. Faithful labor, with earnest, persevering prayer, will meet with a large reward. And are there not some who would count it their greatest joy and honor to labor and pray for this reward? Oh! It does seem that the people of God should send us help, that we may be enabled to avail ourselves of the aid which such men as Captain O'Brien proffer for the prosecution of this work of evangelization. He proposes to put at the disposal of any mission which undertakes this work, of teaching the Bheels and Gonds the way of life, one hundred pounds a year, so long as the government shall continue him in this position. But his influence and his prayers in behalf of an object which lies so near his loving heart, are worth more to the missionary than his money.

which he announces in the present communication. But all will rejoice with him over this new and signal trophy of divine grace.

Some time ago my helper Daniel came to my door in the morning, and said there was a brahmin down stairs, who did not understand Tamil, and asked me to go and speak with him. I went and found a brahmin pilgrim, who had no clothing, save a small cloth about two feet wide tied around his loins. While speaking to him of Hindooism and its fatal errors, he said, "Sir, never mind them; tell me of the true way." I did so. His earnest manner attracted my attention in an unusual degree. I besought him to cease from his wanderings, and take up with Christ. I gave him a copy of the Telooگو tract, called the Jewel Mine of Salvation. He went away, and I never expected to see him again. Yet so had his manner impressed me, that I had this feeling, "Oh that the Lord would reclaim some of these wandering pilgrims!"

A few days afterward he returned. "Sir," said he, "I read in the Jewel Mine that one must believe on the name of Jesus. I wish to become a Christian." He staid here, and immediately betook himself to the study of God's word. Of his own accord he completely broke his caste, before I spoke a word to him on the subject. Of his own choice he took his seat with pariahs, and knelt with them in the church. I instructed him daily with great pleasure. He sent to me his sacred string, the badge of brahminhood, more valuable to him than thousands of silver and gold. He said that he had done with it. His childlike simplicity, earnestness, deep humility, and eager desire after God's truth, were so marked, that we were astonished and humbled. It was God's work; and we could only stand and admire it, and glorify the Agent. Last Sabbath week I baptized him. It is only a few weeks since a brahmin exultingly asked me, "Have any brahmins been converted?" Ah! Our gracious Lord has wiped away some of our reproach.

The history of this convert is interesting. His home is in Vizagapatam. There he heard a missionary preach in the streets, and received some tracts. He became convinced that Christianity was true. Commissioned by his brothers, he journeyed to Benares with the bones of their father, that he might cast them into the holy Ganges. He remained in Benares two years; and when he return-

#### Arcot.

LETTER FROM MR. H. M. SCUDDER, APRIL 4, 1853.

#### *Baptism of a Brahmin.*

THE friends of missions in this country can hardly enter into the feelings of our young brother, in view of the deeply interesting event

ed, he brought with him two ponies laden with the sacred water of Gunga. Part of this was used by his brothers and others to perform ablutions; and with the remaining portion he set out on a new pilgrimage to Rameswarum, that he might pour it upon the idol there. When he commenced this second journey, he felt a desire to become a Christian. His mother accompanied him, and died at Rameswarum. On his way back, having reached Vellore, he was going to the bazar to buy some food, when he heard a bell, which he knew must belong to a Christian church. He went there and asked for a book. There is no missionary at Vellore; but the catechist directed him to me at Arcot; and this is the way I first saw him.

He owns a share of the property left by his father at Vizagapatam; but this he does not care for, having found the pearl of great price. I will mention one little incident to show his disregard of money. Till he was baptized, I supplied him with rice, &c., daily. Afterwards, wishing to try him, I sent a Christian to say to him, "It will not be convenient or pleasant for you to receive rice every day, as you have done; the minister will give you money enough to buy food, clothes, &c., each month. How much would you like?" He answered, "Two rupees will be quite enough for my food, and one rupee for my clothes; that will be abundant." The whole sum is a little less than a dollar and a half! You will see how entire is his voluntary renunciation of caste, when I tell you that on going to the bazar the other day, he stopped at the house of Paul, a very poor pariah Christian, but a dear child of God, and said, "Paul, can you give me a little warm water to drink?" You must remember that a brahmin would rather die at any time, than go to a pariah's house and drink water. Paul said, "I have no warm water; but here is some rice congee water. Will you have some of it?" He took it and drank it. He also wished this pariah family to cook for him steadily.

Every one around us believes in his perfect sincerity. I have never seen such a case, and can only praise and bless God for his mercy. He is a thin, spare man, with mild eyes, a pleasant smile, and a noble forehead. It affords me peculiar joy to instruct him in the Scriptures. He has a quick mind, and grasps a thought as soon as it is presented. He comes to me every evening; and we read a portion of the Bible toge-

ther in Telooogo. I explain, and close with prayer. If God keeps him, I hope to see him become an able preacher of Christ among this people. How glad I am that I studied Telooogo! It is worth all the toil I have spent upon it, to be able to tell this dear reclaimed pilgrim the unsearchable riches of Christ in his own tongue.

### Madras.

LETTER FROM MR. WINSLOW, APRIL 26, 1853.

MR. WINSLOW mentions a few facts of interest in the present communication. He first speaks of some recent accessions to the little flock which has been placed under his care.

### Additions to the Church.

I had the pleasure, on the 17th instant, of baptizing a Hindoo youth of good caste, named Narsinasawmy, an appellation of Vishnoo, and of receiving him to the communion of the church by the name of Timothy. He is a lad of good promise, and has been brought up in our schools, having been a member of the boarding school here nearly all the time it existed, and having since been constantly in the high school. He has long been "almost a Christian;" but he found difficulties, until of late, in the way of receiving baptism. These, I trust, he has overcome with right feelings, and has been enabled, in the strength of the Lord, to number himself among God's people. He seems sincere, and has an excellent knowledge of the Bible; and being one of the more forward lads of the first class in the high school, he will, I hope, be useful. I propose to form him and two others educated in Jaffna, but now employed by me, into a small theological class, and to teach them, as my time may allow, something of systematic divinity, that they may be the better prepared to act as assistants in the mission, who are much needed; or, if the Lord please, to become preachers of the gospel.

With Timothy was received into the church Soondrum, who, being born of Christian parents, was baptized in infancy. He has been for sometime a candidate; and I trust that he has been born again. He is employed as a school master. At the same time two others were admitted on letter, one from Madura and one from Jaffna, which made

an addition of four to our little flock. One candidate for baptism, who appears truly sincere but ignorant, was advised to wait a little longer before receiving the ordinance.

Mr. Winslow next refers to the departure of Asbury and his wife, on account of the long continued ill health of the latter. He is expected to labor as a catechist, in connection with the Madura mission, from this time forward. Having mentioned the name of G. W. Mills, as a medical adviser of Asbury's wife during her journey, he gives the following sketch of this young man's history.

#### *A Medical Student.*

Mills came to Madras from Jaffna about seven years ago, having been in the seminary at Batticotta. Perhaps he had entered the higher department; but he left either before or soon after entering it, partly on account of ill health. At Madras his health improved; and not long after he came here, he was employed by me as a teacher; and for a time he was the principal teacher in the English school. He conducted this school (then much smaller than it has been for three or four years past) in a very satisfactory manner; but he left to enter himself as a medical student in the college then forming here. He was received at once with credit; and, an examination soon taking place for the Lane scholarship, (the only one instituted as yet,) which gives the student twenty-five rupees monthly, he beat all his competitors. On this he has gone through with a complete course of medicine and surgery; and he has just passed his examination for a medical diploma. This will give him a salary at once of one hundred rupees monthly, which will be increased to three hundred in the course of a few years; while at the same time he will be left free to practice medicine and surgery on his own account, and receive payment, if he can find patients. Last year diplomas were given to three, which was the beginning of this very liberal system. Mills has lived in the mission compound all the time he has been pursuing his studies; and he has been useful in different ways. On receiving his diploma he will probably go to Tinnevely.

Dr. Green proposes to send one or two of his students to compete for the Lane scholarship when vacated by Mills; and he would be glad also to send as many to be examined for the stipendiary studentships in the college, which give the

lads seven rupees monthly, with an increase from year to year; but the latter are as yet open only to natives of this Presidency. Mills would not probably have been allowed to compete for the Lane scholarship, had he not been known as connected with our mission; and as he has earned the warm approbation of those interested in the appointment, there will be no difficulty in Dr. Green's students competing therefor.

#### **Madura.**

LETTER FROM MR. MUZZY, MARCH 21, 1853.

#### *Madura East Station.*

MR. MUZZY states some facts in the present letter, in regard to the missionary work at his station, which are worthy of a place in the Herald. He first speaks of one of the schools under his direction.

The number of scholars in the English school is about the same as it has been in previous years; and a good degree of interest is still manifested in the Scripture and other lessons. The examination was held on the 25th of February, and attended by nearly all the English residents of Madura. They expressed their approbation both of the conduct of the pupils and of their progress in learning; and they still continue a part of their subscription to its funds, though they have commenced an English school for the East Indians, which requires a large expense for teacher, buildings, &c. One gentleman promised us a donation of twenty-five rupees, to be given as a premium for regularity of attendance and proficiency in study. This sum he has given for two years past; and he appears to be much pleased with the results it has produced. The short time during which the scholars remain in school, is a serious obstacle to thorough biblical knowledge. This, I think, would be remedied in part, could more of my time be devoted to the school. I am obliged to be absent from home about half of the year.

The subjoined extract is valuable, inasmuch as it throws light on the future history of the village congregations.

The congregations connected with this station have been somewhat diminished; but others are preparing to join us; and these, we trust, will more than make the

number good. We much regret these changes; but they seem to be in a degree inseparable from the work which, we trust, is going forward here, and which will, we hope, soon be so far advanced that the fluctuation will be much less than it now is. Thus it has been in the Palamcottah and Nagercoil missions; but the number of native Christians is so great there at the present time, that public opinion in some towns is nearly all on the side of Christianity; and even caste comes in to help it forward, the distinction between Christians and the heathen having assumed the strictness of a caste distinction. This is also beginning to be the case in some of our older congregations; and we trust it will operate more extensively, so as to prevent the frequent fluctuations of our congregations. The advancement of these little communities in the knowledge of the gospel, though it is slow for various reasons, is on the whole such as to afford us encouragement.

Of the seven persons received to the church here at our last communion, two were teachers in the congregations, having been once connected with the preparandi class at Dindigul; and two others, formerly from Palamcottah, are connected with the congregations. One was a teacher in the seminary; having been suspended on account of caste. There are now in the congregations a number who are wishing to be received into the church, three of whom give evidence that a work of grace has been begun in their hearts; and they would have been admitted some time since, could they have come so far at the proper time.

#### LETTER FROM MR. M<sup>l</sup>MILLAN, MARCH 30, 1853.

IN continuing the history of his labors, Mr. M<sup>l</sup>Millan says that no important change has occurred in his field since his last report. "They appear to be considerable interest," he says, "in several of the village congregations; and they are increasing. I trust, in strength and numbers." He then describes a recent visit to one of these congregations in the following language:

##### *A Sabbath at Corselpurthy.*

About four weeks ago, I had a very interesting meeting at Corselpurthy, a village about ten miles west of Dindigul. I administered the Lord's Supper expressly for the benefit of an old woman, a church member, who could not go else-

where, on account of feeble health, to celebrate the dying love of her Savior. Indeed, it was at her earnest request that I went. It is two years, or more, since she joined the church, with her son Muttou, whom I mentioned in a former communication as having suffered so much through the evil influence and advice of the Jesuit priest at Pungempurthy. Ever since her connection with the church, she has manifested a Christian deportment in the midst of much suffering and trial, her disease, the leprosy, being one of the most loathsome that afflicts the human race.

When I went there, I found that she was too feeble to be brought to the church. So after we had celebrated the ordinance in the church, with thirty-three communicants, I went to her house, and there administered it to her. She was very much affected, and exclaimed several times, "I am a sinner," the tears rolling down her cheeks; but she said that her hope was in Jesus. After imparting to her some consolation, and directing her to the Savior, I left her, never expecting again to see her in this world. She told her friends not to weep for her; that she was going on a long journey, whence she should not return; that she was going to her Savior, there to be happy; that she had no fears, &c. She was urged very strongly by her Roman Catholic friends to send for the priest; and she was told that if she did not, none of them would come to bury her. No calamity, perhaps, does this people dread more than not having a respectable burial. But our people, to the number of about forty, assembled and buried her. I trust her great sufferings are now at an end, and that she is happy in Jesus.

The Sabbath which I spent at Corselpurthy, was a happy day for our people. I admitted twelve persons to Christian fellowship at that time; some of whom had formerly been Romanists; and the rest were heathen. Our little church was full; and those who attended the services, were solemn and very attentive. I trust that good was done in the name of the Lord Jesus.

##### Canton.

#### LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMS, MARCH 26, 1853.

THE following letter gives all the reliable information in reference to the "rebellion," which our brethren at Canton had at the close of

March. Though there is some question as to the precise facts of the case, there can be no doubt that the King of kings has his eye distinctly and constantly upon this strange history. And whatever may be the fate of the present dynasty, there is every reason to believe that the issue of this contest will be favorable to the missionary work. The barriers to the introduction of the gospel, so impregnable heretofore, are destined to fall to the ground, in all probability, at an early day. But where are the men who will enter and possess the land? This must soon become a question of absorbing interest.

### *Progress of the Rebellion.*

The progress of those who have hitherto been termed rebels and banditti, is such as to lead many to call them patriots and revolutionists; and if their chiefs continue to advance as they have done, the Manchu sway will soon be ended in the eighteen provinces. After all the investigation we at Canton have been able to make, it is only a successful rebellion; and even to this time its leaders have received no further co-operation from the gentry and rich men living in the regions they have traversed, than they were compelled to render; and when the bands have passed on to other places, the people and officers have all resumed their former occupations, and society has gone on as before. In Kwangsi and Hunan provinces, through which they passed in 1851 and 1852, so far as we know, they have no adherents. No towns are held by them; nor is there any particular sympathy for them.

From the last accounts it appears that large parties of these patriots have invested Nanking; and the Governor General of the provinces of Nganhwei and Kiangsu has made urgent application to the foreign consuls at Shanghai for help to resist them. The capital of Hupeh province, Wuchang, has been for the time deserted by the insurgents; and they seem determined to concentrate all their strength at Nanking; which will probably fall into their hands. This city is considered as involving the sovereignty of the eight southern provinces; and it may be said to command Peking; since its rulers can effectually intercept all inland supplies through the grand canal. The rich men in Kiangsu have left the large cities of Suchan, Sangkiang, Shanghai, &c., for their country residences, where they deem themselves much safer from the thieves, who are everywhere ready to take advantage of the least disturbance to pillage the rich.

The chiefs in this movement are almost all of them Canton men, from this region. One of them, of high rank in the army, was a chair-bearer in this city; but most of them are disappointed literary graduates, who, finding the avenues to dignity and office shut against them, have taken this means of righting their fancied wrongs. Some of them have issued proclamations which evince considerable knowledge of the leading outlines of Christianity, and contain a plain declaration that Shangti has sent them to redress the evils and oppressions which now afflict the empire. Where this knowledge of Christianity was obtained, is not certainly known; but the most credible rumors among the Chinese are, that several of Mr. Gützlaff's men possess influential posts in their ranks, and have directed the destruction of idols, the temples in most cases being preserved. How far this has been done, is uncertain; for our information as to the numbers, capabilities, designs, and general material of these formidable insurgents and their leaders is provokingly incomplete. Their chief hope of success lies in the apathy of the people in behalf of their present rulers, who have become effete and poor; but there is no particular dislike to the Manchus, who are not hard masters, and do not in the main oppress the people. In fact, the worst magistrates hereabouts are Chinese; while the Chinese have set themselves against foreigners more than the Manchus. In the event of a change of dynasty, not improbable at present, all offices would be given to the Chinese doubtless; but I think the Manchus would be left in quiet. In such a case the empire may be legally thrown open to foreigners, and residents allowed to be at the court from foreign powers.

Mr. Marshall and Dr. Parker have gone to Shanghai in the *Susquehannah*, and Gov. Bonham is there too; but neither will interfere, I suppose, in the quarrel. Popular feeling in that quarter is favorable to the patriots; who have not much to fear, if they let foreigners alone, from any force which may be brought against them. The presence of foreign diplomatists and steamers, so near the scene of action, may have important bearings on the proceedings of both parties. It is useless to speculate on the results of a change of dynasty, or a division of the provinces and empire; for such an event is still unattained; but there are hopes of melioration in this movement; and God rides upon the

storm, to direct the angry passions of men for his own ends.

Canton continues remarkably quiet, Mr. Williams says, and the people speculate on the progress of events, as if they were taking place in Burmah. "The authorities have increased their precautions, and troops are stationed in the forts about the city; but the great loss by thieves, in case of riot, forms one of the best guaranties, that all who have anything to lose, will maintain quiet."

### Epitaphus.

#### OBITUARY NOTICE OF MR. WRIGHT.

On the 19th of June, Mr. Kingsbury preached a sermon at Doaksville, commemorative of the character and labors of Mr. Wright, whose death was announced in the Herald for June. A brief extract from this discourse will show Mr. Kingsbury's estimate of his lamented friend.

The text selected for the occasion, as might be inferred from the Scripture introduced into the first paragraph, was taken from Hebrews xi. 4. "He, being dead, yet speaketh." When a long series of years shall have passed away, this will be said of Mr. Wright by the Choctaws, there is reason to believe, and with perfect truth and sincerity.

Our beloved and highly respected brother and fellow-laborer in the Lord's vineyard is gone; but his example, his influence, the fruits of his invaluable labors, remain with us. "He, being dead, yet speaketh." We can go into no part of this land, and not find something to remind us of what he did, while yet living. In almost every log cabin in this nation, we may discover something to tell us what a good man may do, who lives to serve and honor his Savior.

The piety of Mr. Wright was of a high order. It had for its foundation a deep and humbling sense of sin, united with the most exalted conceptions of the justice, the holiness, the purity of God. At times he expressed his fears, "that the heinousness of sin, as committed against a God of spotless holiness and inflexible justice, was not sufficiently insisted upon" by those who were set for the defence of the truth.

He viewed the atonement of Christ as suited, in every respect, to exhibit the character of God in its true light. "By this atonement," he said, "provision was made to vindicate the divine government, and for God to manifest himself as merciful and gracious, long-suffering,

and abundant in goodness and truth, and yet a God who will by no means clear the guilty." All genuine piety must have its foundation in correct views of the divine character and of our own sinfulness.

Mr. Wright was a man of prayer. Here lay the secret of the great success which attended his labors. Like Jacob of old, "he had power with God and with men, and prevailed." By one who knew his habits, it is said that "three times a day, and sometimes oftener, in his beloved study he engaged in this delightful duty."

Mr. Wright was distinguished for *self-government, modesty, kindness of manner, and dignity of deportment*. In all these respects his example is worthy of imitation. These excellent traits of character were principally the fruits of divine grace, and not of any native goodness. By nature he was no better than other men. No one could be more ready than he was to ascribe whatever of good he was enabled to do to the constraining influences of the Holy Spirit. His views and feelings at all times corresponded with those of the Apostle, when he said, "By the grace of God, I am what I am."

Mr. Wright spent his life, not in seeking his own advantage, but in *doing good to others*. He was literally a follower of Him who "went about doing good." This was the principle which he adopted immediately after his conversion, and to which he steadily adhered through life. He had previously commenced the study of medicine, and with his talents, perseverance, and natural fondness for the science, might unquestionably have become eminent in that profession, and have secured an ample fortune. All this he cheerfully gave up for the self-denying labors of a missionary.

Will any one say that Mr. Wright's choice was an unwise one; that it would have been better, had he chosen a profession that would have secured to him more of the wealth and honors of this world, and which would have enabled him, in his declining years, to enjoy more of worldly ease and comfort? I know not how it may strike others; but for myself, I would rather possess the character which Mr. Wright has left, than all the gold that has been dug from the mines of California. No. When we place the possession of worldly riches and honors before the service of Christ and the good of our fellow men, we make a sad mistake.

## Proceedings of other Societies.

### Domestic.

#### EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

A LATE number of the Episcopal Recorder contains the following notice of the mission sustained by the American Episcopal Church in West Africa.

Cape Palmas, or rather the Maryland Colony, of which Cape Palmas is the seaport, was instituted by the Maryland Colonization Society in the year 1831, as a settlement for free blacks; and in 1836 was occupied by our missionaries, who have since labored without intermission, and with alternate successes and discouragements, sometimes even "hoping against hope," and again realizing outpourings of God's Spirit upon their work; now mourning the death of fellow-laborers, and now gladdened by the birth of souls into the kingdom of Christ. Many have returned home from time to time with failing health; and more than one have deposited their bones within the soil they went to redeem from the darkness and desolation of heathenism. A large number, however, still remain; and they have now the gratification of beholding the sure reward which ever follows patient perseverance in well doing, with simple trust in the simple word, "Lo, I am with you always," &c.

The African mission is at this time the most flourishing one of our church, having more laborers and more stations than any other. Besides the Bishop, there are sixteen male and female missionaries, and nine native teachers, making twenty-five efficient laborers, disposed over nine stations, and ministering in a population of more than fifty thousand colonists and native heathen. The first or most northerly station of the field is Fair Haven or Fishtown; the mission buildings of which being in an unhealthy position, it is not constantly occupied by a missionary; though it is visited often, and has a day school numbering fifteen scholars, taught by native teachers. Three miles farther down comes Rocktown, with a native boarding-school of twenty scholars, and a permanent missionary, at present Rev. Mr. Horne. Five miles below Rocktown is Cape Palmas, the metropolis of the colony. Here is located the new St. Mark's Church; and here it is proposed to establish an orphan asylum in connection with the mission. A few miles inland from the Cape is the Mt. Vaughan station, which has a high school with ten beneficiaries, beside sixty day-scholars. Eight miles farther, and we have the Grahway station, near to which, say two miles off, is Cavalla, a native Christian village, and the point of greatest attraction at present; it being the

centre of operations, and the residence of a majority of the missionaries. Here is the Church of the Epiphany; and it is at this place that the "Messenger" printing "Press" is working off its issues in English and Grebo, including a very small newspaper, called the Cavalla Messenger, furnished to subscribers at fifty cents a year. Cavalla contains (say) fifteen native families of Christians, with the following occupations; namely, carpenters, four or five; masons, two; blacksmiths, one; printers, two; brickmakers, two or three; gardeners, two or three; agents or traders, two or three; and teachers, four or five; all of which have of course received the knowledge of their handicraft from the missionaries. Off from the coast, about two miles farther, is the Cavalla River station, on the stream of that name, with a large school of sixty scholars. Crossing the river, which is here one mile wide, we come upon the coast again to Rockbooks, and lastly to Taboo; which is forty miles from Cape Palmas. At all these stations, except Cape Palmas, the work is almost exclusively with the native population; at that point the inhabitants are principally colonists.

We will conclude this article by stating that our missionary Bishop proposes to establish a mission in the Republic of Liberia, with a station at Monrovia, the capital, and another at Bassa-Cove, the latter being upon the farthest boundary of her territory, joining the Maryland Colony, and withal possessing advantages of a high order for a missionary station, being in the midst of a large population, and having one of the finest harbors upon the coast.

The Rev. Mr. Rambo is at present here, for the purpose of obtaining the requisite aid for the undertaking; and the Rev. Mr. Hening and lady are also in this country, endeavoring to interest the churches in the general work of the mission. Shall they not have the prayers, as well as the contributions, of all Episcopalians and well-wishers to the cause of Christ?

Since the foregoing article was published in the Recorder, the death of Mrs. Hening has been announced. She was a woman of excellent spirit; and as her husband has become blind since he entered upon the missionary work, the loss to him will be irreparable.

#### SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSIONS.

THE biennial meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention was held at Baltimore on the 13th of June. From the report of the Foreign Mission Board, submitted to this body, it appears that the receipts for evangelical labors in other lands were \$21,438 45, and that the disbursements

amounted to \$21,429 25. The balance in the treasury was \$11,694 11. The Home and Foreign Journal has a circulation of about twelve thousand.

This Board has missions at Canton and Shanghai, and also in Africa. There are connected with the missions in China two stations and one out-station, eight male and six female missionaries, two assistants, one boarding school, and five day schools and chapels. Connected with the African mission in Liberia, there are thirteen stations, nineteen missionaries and teachers, and eleven day schools, with about four hundred scholars. It is proposed to occupy three stations in Central Africa by six missionaries, four of whom are already secured. The whole number of scholars in all the missions is four hundred and eighty; of churches, fourteen; and there is a membership of six hundred and forty-four.

California was earnestly commended to the Convention; and Africa was represented as a very important and inviting field, both on account of the constantly increasing emigration from the United States, and the facilities enjoyed there for evangelizing the heathen tribes. The advan-

tages of Central Africa for missionary labor were dwelt on at length. Other fields were alluded to, especially Italy, Central and South America, now groaning under the superstitions of Romanism, and barred by many obstacles against the introduction of the pure gospel.

At a "mass missionary meeting," held on the Sabbath, Rev. T. J. Bowen, missionary to Central Africa, made an address, in which he spoke particularly of Yoruba, in the interior. He described the country as apparently healthy, moderately fertile, with a delightful climate. The people are far above savages, polite in their manners, quite intelligent, and dwelling in walled cities, some of which cover an area as large as New York. They are prepared by their religion to appreciate the value of the great Sacrifice and Mediator Jesus, are willing and anxious to hear the gospel, and some of them, during his short stay of eight weeks, gave evidence of a change of heart and of faith in Jesus Christ. He was the first white man who had ever visited some parts of that country; and "his narrative was at once surprising and encouraging."

#### AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

The annual report of this society, just published, contains the following tabular view of its missions.

| MISSIONS.                          | Stations. | Missionaries. | Female assistants. | Native preachers and assistants. | Churches. | Baptized. | Present number. | Boarding schools. | Pupils. | Day schools. | Pupils. |       |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|---------|-------|
| IN ASIA:                           |           |               |                    |                                  |           |           |                 |                   |         |              |         |       |
| Maulmain Burman, . . . . .         | 2         | 9             | 9                  | 8                                | 3         | 11        | 181             | 2                 | 42      | 8            | 470     |       |
| Maulmain Karen, . . . . .          | 2         | 4             | 6                  | 45                               | 40?       | 134       | 1,750?          | 5                 | 343*    |              |         |       |
| Tavoy Karen, . . . . .             | 2         | 7             | 7                  | 20?                              | 19?       | 74        | 1,000?          | 3                 | 92      | 17?          | 250?    |       |
| Arracan Burman, . . . . .          | 2         | 3             | 4                  | 8                                | 1         | 14        | 59              | 1                 | 6       | 2            | 40      |       |
| Sandoway Karen, . . . . .          | 2         | 5             | 4                  | 44                               | 45?       | 288       | 5,000?          | 1                 | 86      | 15?          | 150?    |       |
| Ava, . . . . .                     | 1         | 2             | 2                  | 4                                | 2         | 13        | 27              |                   | 2       |              | 40      |       |
| Siam, . . . . .                    | 1         | 3             | 4                  | 3                                | 1         | 2         | 35              | 1                 | 8       | 3?           | 12      |       |
| Hongkong, . . . . .                | 1         | 2             | 3                  | 4                                | 1         | 3         | 28              |                   |         | 4            | 50      |       |
| Ningpo, . . . . .                  | 1         | 2             | 3                  | 2                                | 1         | 4         | 13              |                   |         | 2            | 40      |       |
| Assam, . . . . .                   | 3         | 7             | 7                  | 5                                | 3         | 8         | 77?             | 3                 | 87      | 1            | 25      |       |
| Telooquo, . . . . .                | 1         | 2             | 2                  | 2                                | 1         | 2         | 10?             | 1                 | 25      | 1            | 35      |       |
| Whole number in Asia, . . . . .    | 11        | 18            | 47                 | 48                               | 145       | 117       | 553             | 8,180             | 17      | 689          | 55      | 1,102 |
| IN AFRICA:                         |           |               |                    |                                  |           |           |                 |                   |         |              |         |       |
| Bassa, . . . . .                   | 1         | 2             | 2                  | 4                                | 4         | 1         | 1               | 16                | 1       | 20           | 1       | 16    |
| IN EUROPE:                         |           |               |                    |                                  |           |           |                 |                   |         |              |         |       |
| French, . . . . .                  | 14        | 2             | 2                  | 20                               | 11        | 100       | 450?            | 1                 | 7       |              |         |       |
| German, . . . . .                  | 40        | 3             |                    | 37                               | 42        | 647?      | 4,315           | 1                 | 7       |              |         |       |
| Greek, . . . . .                   | 3         | 2             | 3                  | 1                                | 1         |           | 13              |                   |         | 1            | 50      |       |
| Whole number in Europe, . . . . .  | 3         | 57            | 7                  | 5                                | 48        | 54        | 747             | 4,678             | 2       | 14           | 1       | 50    |
| INDIAN MISSIONS:                   |           |               |                    |                                  |           |           |                 |                   |         |              |         |       |
| Ojibwa, . . . . .                  | 2         | 2             | 1                  | 1                                | 1         |           | 22              | 1                 | 5       | 1            | 40      |       |
| Ottawa in Michigan, . . . . .      | 1         | 1             |                    | 1                                | 1         |           | 25?             |                   |         |              |         |       |
| Shawano, . . . . .                 | 3         | 3             | 6                  | 2                                | 3         | 12        | 107             | 2                 | 40      |              |         |       |
| Cherokee, . . . . .                | 5         | 2             | 3                  | 5                                | 5         | 48        | 1,295?          | 1                 | 93      |              |         |       |
| Whole number in America, . . . . . | 4         | 11            | 8                  | 8                                | 10        | 60        | 1,379           | 4                 | 138     | 1            | 40      |       |
| Totals, . . . . .                  | 19        | 88            | 64                 | 66                               | 205       | 182       | 1,361           | 14,253            | 24      | 861          | 56      | 1,208 |

\* Including theological and normal. † Tabular view not received. ‡ Including one Burman church.  
§ No. of pupils in one only reported.

## METHODIST MISSION IN LIBERIA.

The Missionary Advocate for July contains the following statistics of the mission sustained by the Methodist Missionary Society in Liberia.

| STATIONS.                                                                | Members. | Native mem. | Probationers. | Native Probationers. | Day scholars. | Native schol. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Monrovia, . . . . .                                                      | 901      | 19          | 16            |                      | 46            |               |
| Lower Caldwell Circuit, .                                                | 135      | 15          | 17            | 1                    | 84            | 5             |
| Upper do. do. . . . .                                                    | 156      | 6           |               |                      | 55            |               |
| Millsburg & White Plains,                                                | 93       | 7           |               |                      | 81            | 62            |
| Heddington and Roberts-<br>ville, . . . . .                              | 60       | 58          |               |                      | 10            | 10            |
| Marshall Circuit, . . . .                                                | 19       | 5           | 8             | 3                    |               |               |
| Bassa and Edina Circuit,<br>Sinou and Keadaville Cir-<br>cuit, . . . . . | 139      | 48          |               |                      | 103           |               |
| Cape Palmas, . . . . .                                                   | 185      | 6           | 8             |                      | 80            | 10            |
| Cape Mount, . . . . .                                                    | 197      |             | 18            |                      | 50            | 20            |
| Lanesborough and Peter<br>Harris's, . . . . .                            |          |             |               |                      | 10            | 10            |
|                                                                          | 1,185    | 116         | 115           | 4                    | 513           | 127           |

## Foreign.

## PARIS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE twenty-ninth anniversary of this society was held at Paris, April 21, the President, Count Delaborde, being in the chair. The income of the Society during the previous year, including 8,493 fr. received for the education of children of missionaries, 5,397 fr. paid for the Journal des Missions and the Petit Messager by subscribers, interest, &c., amounted to 103,989 fr. The expenditures were 111,761 fr., most of which were for the mission in South Africa. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer was 89,987 fr.

The Director of the society, Rev. Dr. Grandpierre, presented the annual report; and from this document it appears that an effort has been made to establish a mission at St. Martin, for the benefit of the colored population of that island; but without success. Measures have been taken to inquire into the condition of the Mohammedans in Algeria; but the Committee have not yet resolved to commence operations in that field; as they are anticipating additional information from M. Pfimmer, who was exploring Northern Africa, in their behalf, at the date of this report.

The history of the South Africa mission during the year under review, as given by Dr. Grandpierre, is exceedingly interesting. He first describes the peace which was so happily and honorably concluded in February, 1852, between the English Commissioners and the natives; and he speaks of the joy which the tidings of this event diffused among the missionaries. Next he passes to the appearance of the new Governor on the frontiers of the Bassootos in December last, with a military force of twenty-five hundred men, the

stringent demand which he made upon Mosheh, the battle which followed, and the submission of the African Chief. An extract from this part of the report will be read with lively interest.

As a religious society, it is not your province to sit in judgment upon political questions; but you are doubtless competent to appreciate moral acts; and it is difficult to avoid instituting comparisons. Mosheh, though very favorable to the mission, is not a Christian; indeed, he has not yet asked for baptism. Nevertheless, having had occasion last year to reclaim some cattle from the Mantetis, which they had taken from him, he did not employ such means as were used against him in the rencounter just mentioned. Though he was victorious, and everything fell into his hands, captives, women, children, property; what did he do? He spared the captives, and took the greatest care of them, and, as it was in the winter, made his people restore the furs which had been wrested from them. When passing before a village, the enemy fired upon him. His troops desired to take vengeance. "Let them alone," he said; "they are children. Discharge your arms in the air." One of the principal men among the Mantetis, having been made a prisoner, was unable to redeem himself. Mosheh came to his relief, by paying seven head of cattle to the soldier who had captured him in the battle. He even gave him a portion of the booty, saying, "Go in peace, my brother."

During the expedition, the Sabbath arrived. Some native Christians met together, and inquired how they should spend the day of the Lord. One of them ventured to go and propose to Mosheh that there should be a public service. "Master," he said, "our souls are hungry and thirsty. This is the Lord's day; and we should like"—at this point the Chief interrupted the young Christian. "It is true," he said; "this is the Lord's day. You are right. We must serve the Lord of lords. I thought, indeed, that we ought to have morning prayers." Immediately the orders of the Chief were issued to the different groups of warriors, stationed upon the surrounding hills. They met together, and laymen, Christian soldiers, improvisate preachers, at the request of the Chief, sang hymns, prayed, and expounded the word of God.

On another occasion, after numerous religious services which he had attended while on a journey, his missionary asked him, "What have you relished best in the sermons which you have heard?" "That which you have spoken of the providence of God, who gives to all light, rain, sleep, strength, corn, and so many other blessings, which you have charged us with receiving from him, without showing our gratitude: while, on the other hand, we see the hens and chickens of a barn-yard, flapping their wings at the sight of the housekeeper, and running with noisy eagerness, joyous and full of thankfulness, to receive at the feet

of their mistress the nutritious grain which she gives them." Afterwards the missionary said, "What have you remembered?" "I greatly liked what you told us respecting my tribe, under the figure of a wagon; when you besought every one to assist in pushing it upward, instead of putting obstacles before it." "And what I have said of the foundation; how do you regard that, son of Mokachane?" "In truth, the foundation is God, is prayer. As stone houses have a foundation, so must nations have one. You laid this foundation; we began to build upon it; but unfortunately my children and my people are turning away from it."

\* Would you know, at length, what was the first sentiment of Moshesh, after the sad events of December 10? He immediately requested the missionaries to celebrate a day of public humiliation and thanksgiving, for the deliverance which his people and himself had experienced. This solemn service was held at the different stations, and was attended by a considerable number of the natives, all recognizing the power of God, and celebrating his compassion and his bounty. Moshesh and his family did not fail to be present with the worshippers of the God of the gospel; and after having thanked M. Casalis for the exhortations which were addressed to him and his people on this occasion, he entreated him, as also his colleagues, to take all possible measures for the improvement of the condition of his subjects, for the increase of the population at the stations, and for the renewal of missionary labors at places where they had been abandoned or interrupted. Behold the man, painted by himself, who has just been attacked as a barbarian, and whose people have been called a tribe of robbers!

Dr. Grandpierre alludes to the obstacles to the spread of the gospel which exist everywhere. But how are these obstacles multiplied, he argues, when the missionary is obliged to encounter, in the lives of nominal Christians, that which gives the lie to his teachings. "Irritated by the measures which are employed against them, may not the aborigines of Lessooto rightfully say to the whites, with more truth than ever, 'You call yourselves the children of the God of peace; and yet you make war upon us. You teach justice; but you are guilty of injustice. You preach the love of God; and you take away our liberty and our property.'"

The thirteen stations of the society in South Africa are next made to pass in review before us. In consequence of the commotions which have prevailed so extensively in the field occupied by the missionaries, their reports are often indefinite and unsatisfactory. But God has evidently been very gracious to them, in that he has not called them to mourn the disappointment of all their hopes; but has shown them that he has

"much people" in that afflicted land. The following table, compiled from the statements contained in the report, is necessarily imperfect.

| Stations.            | Missions. | Assistants. | Communicants. | Received for 1861. | Catechumens. | Scholars. |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Motito, . . . . .    | 9         |             |               |                    |              | 80        |
| Mekuatling, . . . .  | 1         |             |               |                    |              |           |
| Cana, . . . . .      |           |             |               |                    |              |           |
| Berea, . . . . .     | 1         |             | 26            |                    |              |           |
| Thaba Bossiou, . . . | 2         | 1           |               |                    | 5            |           |
| Moriah, . . . . .    | 1         | 1           | 246           |                    | 28           |           |
| Herman, . . . . .    |           | 1           | 37            |                    |              |           |
| Bethesda, . . . . .  | 1         |             |               |                    |              |           |
| Hebron, . . . . .    | 2         |             | 225           |                    | 51           | 150       |
| Beersheba, . . . . . | 1         | 1           |               | 8                  |              | 30        |
| Carmel, . . . . .    | 1         |             | 180           |                    |              | 100       |
| Bethulia, . . . . .  | 2         |             |               | 14                 |              |           |
| Wellington, . . . .  |           |             |               |                    |              |           |

\* The report says that "fifty-eight persons have been converted" at this station within the past year.

The Prudential Committee, within the last few days, have enjoyed the unexpected pleasure of a personal interview with Dr. Grandpierre. He was the bearer of a friendly and fraternal epistle from Count Delaborde, commending him as an approved fellow laborer in the missionary enterprise, and expressing a lively interest in the operations of the Board.

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall, London, May 3, the Earl of Chester being in the chair. The receipts of the society for the preceding year were £120,932. 3. 11.; of which sum £107,287. 14. 5. were for the General Fund, and £2,860. 13. 3. for the Special Fund; £10,783. 15. 3. having been raised and expended in India, &c. The expenditures were £100,736. 7. 1., besides the £10,783. 6. 3. just mentioned, and in addition to £5,737. 12. 9. paid out for disabled missionaries, &c. Of the abstract of the annual report which was read on the occasion, the following summary is published in the Christian Times.

The number of students in the Islington Missionary College has been increased from nineteen to twenty-seven; while the Highbury Training Institution has sent forth ten well qualified schoolmasters. More abundant means of support have been received during the past year, and a closer connection is formed with the church in Ireland. These, and other matters of encouragement, lead the committee to hope that a brighter day for missionary exertion is at hand. In West Africa much progress has been made. The Rev. Dr. Vidal, the newly-consecrated bishop of Sierra Leone, has discovered that no fewer than one hundred and fifty-one distinct African languages, all of which differ from each other more widely than the European languages differ from one another, besides several dialects of these, are spoken in that colony, thus unfolding to the view of the philanthropist and the Christian a

multitudinous population which inhabit the vast continent of Africa. The population of Sierra Leone is of a most motley character; for it is a place of shelter for natives from all parts; hence its vast importance in a missionary point of view. At Yoruba several stations have been opened; and while the British navy has kept the slave trade in check, the society's missionaries have been pushing forward their operations with much success. In the Mediterranean the society's operations are encouraging. The American missionaries have united with the society's missionaries in an open protest against the errors of the Oriental Christian church, and the principles of Protestant Christianity, as the principles of truth and justice, are making rapid progress, even over the Mohammedan mind. Bishop Gobat, of Jerusalem, reports that the desire of the Greek and Latin churches to assimilate their worship, creed, and practice to those of the Church of England, is increasing; an event which is mainly attributable to the circulation of the book of Common Prayer in the Arabic language by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Of Western India little that is cheering, can be recorded; still the missionaries labor in hope and faith. In Northern India progress, not to vaunt of or to rest in, but to stimulate to further exertion, has been made. In the Punjab, Dhulip Singh, the successor to Rungeet Singh, has been baptized. The report congratulated the subscribers that in Bengal 56,000 Bibles had been circulated, being 14,000 more than in any former year; that the conversion of cultivated Hindoos, including some females, whose motives are above all suspicion, mark the character of the past year; and that a vast increase of out-door preaching to the Hindoos had taken place. The report gave details of the success of missionary operations in other parts of India, especially at Tinnevelly; also among the tribes of North-west America, New Zealand, and in the West Indies. In conclusion, the report states that the number of clergymen employed by the society, English, foreign and native, is 172, and that

the number of native agents of every grade is 1,150. The number of native converts is 112,000, while no fewer than 80,000 are under Christian instruction. The committee have to lament the paucity of missionaries; and they make an ardent appeal to the clergy and to the universities of their land to furnish them with men qualified for this work. They are willing to accept any number of men who may offer themselves as missionaries, trusting to Him "whose is the silver and the gold" to supply the necessary support for more extended operations.

#### WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This society held its annual meeting at Exeter Hall, London, May 2, James Heald, Esq. being in the chair. The financial statement showed that the receipts of the society for the past year, from all sources, had been £105,381. 19. 6., in which sum, however, were included £14,320. 11. 11. contributed by foreign auxiliaries, £3,490. 3. 10. received as "colonial grants," £2,297. 11. 5. "donations on annuity," £2,595. 3. dividends, interest, &c. The expenditures were £110,337. 0. 11. The debt of the society is £24,691. 9. 2. The summary of the missions was as follows:

|                                                                                                                                            |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Central or principal stations called circuits, occupied by the society in various parts of the world, . . . . .                            | 362     |
| Chapels and other preaching places, in connection with the above-mentioned central or principal stations, as far as ascertained, . . . . . | 2,984   |
| Missionaries and assistant missionaries, including seventeen supernumeraries, . . . . .                                                    | 466     |
| Other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, &c. . . . .                                                           | 687     |
| Unpaid agents, as Sabbath school teachers, &c. . . . .                                                                                     | 8,612   |
| Full and accredited church members, (including Ireland,) . . . . .                                                                         | 108,191 |
| On trial for church membership, as far as ascertained, . . . . .                                                                           | 5,435   |
| Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and Sabbath schools, . . . . .                                                       | 80,707  |
| Printing establishments, . . . . .                                                                                                         | 8       |

The returns for France, including nineteen ministers, and 821 church members, are given separately, this year.

### American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

#### Recent Intelligence.

NESTORIANS. — A letter from Dr. Wright, dated May 17, contains the following statement: "We have not yet heard of the release of Deacon Tamo. The vizierial letter issued in February, a translation of which was forwarded to you last month, was long delayed in an unaccountable manner. Instead of being sent to Mr. Brant at Erzerum, it found its way, some three weeks ago, to Mr. Stevens at Tabreez. He, with character-

istic promptness, dispatched a messenger to Van with the letter, writing himself to Mohammed Pasha, urging him to obey the order. The messenger has not returned. In case the Deacon is not now released, Mr. Stevens proposes to make a strong representation to Lord Stratford in relation to him."

In the same letter, Dr. Wright communicates certain facts in relation to a high Persian official, which may possibly excite some surprise.

You have been already informed that the Vizier Nizâm, Minister of War in Azerbaijan, and brother of the present Persian Prime Minister, spent several days in this place last fall, when the cholera was prevailing in Tabreez. He visited the mission premises and the female seminary. To us personally he was sufficiently civil; but we heard of remarks made by him to others, which showed that he was far from being friendly to us and our work. Mr. Stevens was then here; and in several instances the Vizier was so cruelly oppressive, in enlisting soldiers for the Christian regiment, that he was obliged to withstand him to his face, and resist his orders. The Consul was intimate with us; and probably the Vizier associated us with him, as opposing his oppressive rule. In the winter the Vizier visited Tehrân.

The next we hear, is an account of the last interview of His Excellency, Lieut. Col. Sheil, with the Prime Minister, before leaving the Persian court for England. The conversation was reported to us by Mr. Stevens, who learned it from Col. Sheil. The Prime Minister said to Col. Sheil, "Do you know that your Consul at Tabreez has become one of the largest landowners in Azerbaijan, and that he is so powerful that the orders of our government in that quarter go for nothing? And those Americans in Oroomiah, we must get rid of." Col. Sheil asked, "How will you get rid of them?" The Minister said, "We will send them out of the country." The Ambassador responded, "You cannot do it. They are under our protection; they are, in fact, English. I defy you to attempt it; and, moreover, I assure you that if they had not been there, every one of your Christian subjects in that district would have left this country, and gone to Russia."

The Vizier Nizâm has returned to his post at Tabreez. On my late visit there, I called upon him, in company with Mr. Stevens. The Consul, in his frank and open mode of address, asked, "Vizier, what did you tell your brother at Tehrân, that led him to attack the Americans residing in Oroomiah, in his interview with Col. Sheil?" He replied at first that he had said nothing about us at Tehrân; but, on thinking a moment, he added, "Yes; one day the King asked me what those people were doing in Oroomiah? I replied, 'They are teaching the Nestorians.'" He thought a moment longer, and added, "The government put certain questions to Jan Mohammed Khân, Governor of Oroomiah, in relation to them; but I do not know what reply was given." There is no doubt, however, that he did make statements unfavorable to us; but Persian-like, when confronted by those whom he has injured, he denies it all, and declares himself a friend.

Dr. Wright also says that the cholera has broken out in Tehrân. "The King has taken refuge at a retired place in the neighborhood; and he has given orders that none but his body

servants shall approach him." It appears that Daoud Khân, who was the protector of the Christians in Oroomiah several years ago, has been appointed to the same office again, with the additional charge of the Christians of Khoy and Salmas. "The Persian government adopted the measure, at the suggestion of Col. Sheil and Mr. Stevens."

MOSUL.—Mr. and Mrs. Marsh arrived safely at Mosul on the 9th of May, four months and two days from Boston; only sixty-one days, however, were spent in traveling. A letter has been received from our young brother, written on the Tigris, May 7, not long before he reached his destination. In this he says: "When three years ago, with only two attendants, I floated down this 'ancient river,' I dared not describe the grand scenery, lest my words should be deemed the language of youthful extravagance; but now, from the concurrent testimony of all who have been upon it, the public at home must be assured that few rivers in the world present more bold crags, cliffs and pinnacles, or more arrowy chutes and rapids. In Koordistan I found the Zab more wild; and so did Dr. Grant, whose memorable experiences I have been reading aloud to my wife, amid the roar of these waters, and under the shadows of these precipices. The account is finished; and how forcibly are we reminded that we are all swiftly passing down the stream of life!"

BOMBAY.—Under date of May 10, Mr. Home speaks of an interesting occurrence, already known to some extent in this country. His comments, however, will be read with pleasure. His language is as follows:

Saturday, the 16th of April, 1853, will be celebrated in the annals of Hindostan as the day of the opening of the first Asiatic railway; the track between Bombay and Tanna, a distance of twenty-four miles, being at length completed. On this occasion a holiday was given to all in the Government offices; and great was the interest excited in the minds of assembled thousands, as the first train of twenty ponderous cars, with four hundred passengers, hasted away, moved by some mysterious agency. From the neighboring heights, at the various crossings, and for a considerable distance along the line of the road, multitudes gazed with astonishment and delight at this triumph of science and skill. New and more vivid impressions, regarding the immense superiority of the Christian nations of the West, were unconsciously received by those living masses. Many of them must have felt, as they never felt before, that Hindooism is in conflict with the spirit of the age, and that its days must ere long be numbered. No intelligent Hindoo, after gazing on that majestic train, could credit the representations of the Shastras regarding the Satya and the Kalce Yugs.

Neither could they resolve, in obedience to Hindoism, to close their eyes, and unquestioningly to follow in the footsteps of their fathers.

In no other country, perhaps, are railways, electric telegraphs, &c. to have such moral and religious bearings as in India. No where else will they do more to awaken the mind of the nation, to excite the spirit of inquiry, and to hasten the downfall of prevalent systems of error and superstition. There is, it is true, no converting nor sanctifying power in railways, electric telegraphs, &c.; but through their means all parts of the country will be brought into immediate neighborhood; the valleys will be exalted; the mountains and the hills will be brought low; and the way will be prepared for bringing the glorious gospel into contact with the mind of India.

This great country will, in the course of a few years, be intersected with railways; and arrangements are nearly completed for connecting its principal cities by means of the electric telegraph. And it is easy to see that these, and kindred influences, must soon work a great revolution in the feelings and social condition of the people. God in his providence is loudly calling on the church to redouble its efforts for the conversion of India.

**SATARA.**—The death of Mrs. Burgess was announced in the Herald for July. Just as the present number is going to the press, letters have been received from Messrs. Wood and Ballantine, both of whom have known her intimately, bearing their unqualified testimony to her excellent character. Under date of May 4, Mr. Wood wrote from Satara as follows:

The death of Mrs. Burgess has brought a heavy cloud over our mission. The hand of God is laid heavily upon us. We are poor, helpless worms, crushed to the earth; and if our God do not uphold us, we shall sink. Next to the death of my own dear wife, never have I felt so sorely bereaved as now. The light of my dwelling has again become suddenly extinguished; and my children are bereft, as it were a second time, of a mother. Surely the Lord maketh us to pass through deep waters; but, blessed be his name, we can hear his voice: "I will not suffer them to overflow thee." We know that God has done it; and we feel assured that he does not err. We desire to bow in submission and say: "Thy will, O God, be done." "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

With the departed we feel that all is well. As she was at Mahabulshwar at the time of her decease, I have not yet learned what were her feelings in the immediate prospect of death; but I have no doubt that the grace of God enabled her to triumph over the last enemy. Her life bears a blessed testimony to her faith and hope, and to her preparation for the heavenly rest. She was an ardent, faithful, devoted servant of Christ.

From the time of her arrival in Satara, December, 1851, she entered, with all the ardor of her soul, into the missionary work here. Her labors in her schools, with the native women, and with the church members, were unceasing. God gave her strength; and that strength she laid out to the utmost in his service. How suddenly are her efforts brought to a close! In all these departments of labor the loss is deeply felt. "Who will now teach us?" said the women who came to look upon the face of Mrs. Wood, cold in death. God sent them another teacher, in the person of Mrs. Burgess. For a year and a half she instructed them, and prayed with them and for them. She not only met them at the mission house, but often visited them at their own homes, to tell them of Christ. Well may these poor women repeat the question: "Who will now teach us?" The prospect at present is dark for them. But we will still hope that teachers will be raised up for them. God reigns; and he will not suffer the vine, which he has planted in this moral wilderness, to die.

The loss of our dear sister, so great in these departments of missionary labor, is still greater to Mr. Burgess's family and to mine. She was the life of our little domestic circle. Though so ardently devoted to the missionary work, she never seemed to want for time to attend to family duties. Her two little girls, and my two little boys, formed what she called her "English class." She almost daily devoted some time to their lessons; and on the Sabbath they made up a little Sabbath school. With her the children all learned to read, and some of them to sing with considerable accuracy. They also committed to memory many hymns and verses in the Bible. She was assiduous in instructing them in Bible history by the use of pictures, telling them the stories of the persons delineated. Above all, she told them of the blessed Savior, who suffered and died for them; and she led their infant minds, as far as they were capable, to the contemplation of the cross. She prayed with them, and taught them to pray. Her prayers and her labors for these little ones are now ended. They are left destitute of a mother's influence and of a mother's care. How great their loss! Our heart bleeds for them.

Her loss to her afflicted, weeping, broken-hearted husband, is great beyond expression. She has been indeed "a helpmeet for him." Her countenance ever beaming with joy, she did much to make him cheerful. She relieved him of domestic care, so that he was free for direct missionary labor. If cast down by discouragements and trials, she was ever ready, like a ministering angel, to cheer him with some bright promise from God's word. Wise in counsel, ingenious in devising plans of doing good, and faithful in their execution, she strengthened his hands, and encouraged his heart. Our brother is sorely bereaved. His soul is cast down within him. May the grace of God be

magnified in sustaining him in this dark hour!

Mrs. Burgess was diligent and faithful in the study of the Scriptures and in her closet duties. The Bible was her constant companion, and the closet her favorite place of resort. She not only had stated times for prayer, but she observed special seasons; and the influence of these did not die with the occasion. Her faith was revived; her energies were quickened; and she went forth with renewed zeal to engage in her arduous labors. For some months past I have noticed that she was unusually diligent in reading the Bible; and I have been struck with the fervency of her prayers, as I have occasionally overheard them. There has been a manifestly growing likeness to Christ in her.

Two days later Mr. Ballantine, in writing from Ahmednuggur, expressed his feelings in the following language:

The death of Mrs. Burgess is a heavy stroke to us all, especially to the Satara mission. We all feel it deeply at Ahmednuggur, as she was for some years associated with us in the labors of this station; and many around us here, both old and young, felt her influence. She arrived in this country early in 1847; and I shall never forget the cheerfulness of her manner, and the pleasant impression which this gave me of her character, on her first arrival. She loved her Savior; she loved his work; and everything was made to bear systematically upon that one object. Her great desire was to please her Master; and I believe she enjoyed, in a peculiar measure, his presence and favor. I have heard her speak most eloquently of the joy she felt in looking up to God as her Father, and in being enabled to trust in him with all the confidence of a child. She loved him as her Father, and loved communion with him. Her joy in the sense of God's favor was doubtless one cause of her uniform cheerfulness and happy countenance. It was so uniform with her, that it seemed as if she could hardly ever have a dark day in her experience, or ever know anything of the descent into the valley of humiliation. She was the life of our mission circle while here; and it was always pleasant to think of going where we should meet her. When she went to Satara, Mr. Wood, who had just been deprived of his dear partner, felt that she was like an angel of mercy. And well might he feel so. She carried joy with her, wherever she went. She was peculiarly fitted for the training of children. So much regularity and system had she in all her plans for study and devotion, with so much childlike simplicity and earnestness in all her efforts to lead them to the throne of grace, that they were always benefited by her labors. The children of the mission families here, who always attended the meeting held by the ladies of the mission every week for their benefit, loved to hear Mrs. Burgess

speak to them; and her simple addresses made a deep impression on their minds. All those who knew her, whether young or old, will remember her with interest and affection. When we left Ahmednuggur in 1849 for America, Mrs. Burgess took the charge of the girls' boarding school at this station; and she also had the labor of teaching most of the women connected with the church, or with Christian families residing here. They valued her instructions, and felt her influence; and they were deeply afflicted at the news of her death.

But the affliction of the Satara mission, at the present time, it is difficult fully to appreciate. Not to speak of Mr. Burgess's personal sorrow, which is very great, it is painful to contemplate the present situation of those two families. Mr. Wood with his two motherless boys, and Mr. Burgess with his three little girls, one an infant, are now left alone. They feel truly desolate. What can they do in their present circumstances; and where can they look for help? We all feel deeply interested in the question; and we are endeavoring to think of some plan for aiding them.

It is expected that a more extended notice of Mrs. Burgess will appear in the *Journal of Missions*.

**TAMIL MISSIONS.**—Messrs. Scudder and Lord, with their wives, arrived safely at Madras on the 2d of May, one hundred and forty days from Boston. In their joint letter, dated May 2, they say: "Captain Robinson kindly granted us all the religious privileges we desired. Services were held on deck almost every Sabbath; and a cordial invitation was extended to all on board to be present. These services were well attended by the officers, crew and passengers; and the attention given to the preached Word was gratifying. Tracts have also been distributed, and personal conversations have been held with many. While most of the crew have remained careless, a few have manifested deep interest in regard to their eternal welfare; and two are rejoicing in the hope that they have passed from death unto life."

**CANTON.**—Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman arrived at Canton on the 2d of April, after a pleasant passage of thirty-eight days from San Francisco.

**FUH-CHAU.**—Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell arrived at Hong Kong in good health, on the 16th of April, one hundred and sixty-four days from New York. They were expecting to proceed to Fuh-chau at an early day.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—Under date of April 14, Mr. Johnson writes as follows: "The past year has been one of prosperity among the churches of Kauai. Though there has been no special or general revival, a number have come out on the Lord's side. About three hundred have been admitted to Christian fellowship within

a year, about one hundred and forty of whom have been received into Waioli church. Meanwhile there have been comparatively few cases of discipline, so far as I know." In reporting the contributions of his people to benevolent objects, he says that the receipts of the Waioli Auxiliary Missionary Society have amounted to \$106.75, and the monthly concert collections have been \$104.25; and \$221.20 have been paid to cancel a debt incurred for repairing the church. "I regard this," Mr. Johnson says, "as a very liberal contribution, considering the great poverty of my flock." He also says that his people talk of providing for his support during the current year, in whole or in part: and he thinks they will raise at least \$300 for this purpose, without diminishing their collections for foreign missions.

## DONATIONS,

RECEIVED IN JUNE.

### MAINE.

|                                                 |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cumberland co. Aux. So. D. Evans, Tr.           |              |
| Cumberland, Gent. 43,10; la. 25,08;             |              |
| three chil. 75c.                                | 68 93        |
| Portland, 3d ch. m. c. 60,54; s. s.             |              |
| 40,63; wh. cons. CHARLES H.                     |              |
| CARRUTHERS an H. M.                             | 101 19       |
| Pownal, Cong. ch.                               | 16 00        |
| Winslow, T. Rice,                               | 9 00—195 12  |
| Kennebec co. Conf. of chs. R. Nason, Tr.        |              |
| Hallowell, Mrs. E. Bond,                        | 20 00        |
| Lincoln co. Aux. So. Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Tr. |              |
| Bristol, m. c.                                  | 8 00         |
| Richmond, Rev. P. F. Barnard,                   | 3 00—11 00   |
| Pennobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.        |              |
| Brewer, Cong. ch. and so. wh. and               |              |
| prev. dona. BENJAMIN SNOW                       |              |
| an H. M.                                        | 37 59        |
| Brewer Village, Cong. ch. s. s. for             |              |
| Micronesian m.                                  | 14 00        |
| Brownville, Cong. s. s. for ed. hea.            |              |
| chil.                                           | 10 00        |
| Dexter, Cong. ch.                               | 14 00        |
| Garland, Cong. ch. and so.                      | 17 10—22 69  |
| Somerset co. Aux. So. C. Selden, Tr.            |              |
| Bloomfield, Cong. ch. m. c. 7; Mrs. D. I;       |              |
| Mrs. I. W. I.; s. s. 7,62;                      | 16 62        |
| York co. conf. of chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.  |              |
| Kennebunk, Union cong. ch. and                  |              |
| so.                                             | 28 00        |
| Lyman, Cong. ch. and so.                        | 37 00        |
| N. Buxton, Miss Elizabeth Cressey,              |              |
| dec'd,                                          | 100 00       |
| Saco, E. L.                                     | 75           |
| York, 3d par.                                   | 12 00—177 75 |
|                                                 | 513 18       |
| Amherst, Rev. H. S. L. and wife, 4;             |              |
| Andover, s. s. 12,75; Belfast, N. ch. m. c. 5;  |              |
| Bucksport, m. c. 20; Castine, Trin. ch.         |              |
| and so. to cons. FREDERICK A. JARVIS an         |              |
| H. M. 100; m. c. 17; la. miss. so. 45,75;       |              |
| Chesterville, a friend, 5; do. 63c. late au     |              |
| Haut, m. c. 1; Southport, T. D. 10;             |              |
|                                                 | 219 12       |
|                                                 | 732 30       |

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cheshire co. Aux. So. W. Lamson, Tr. |              |
| Aldstead, Paper Mill Village,        | 10 30        |
| Dublin, Ch. and so.                  | 7 11         |
| Gilsom, Cong. ch. and so.            | 22 00        |
| Harrisville, do.                     | 11 88        |
| Keene, m. c.                         | 31 00        |
| Swanzy, do.                          | 28 22        |
| Westmoreland, 2d cong. ch.           | 10 50—121 01 |

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Grafton co. Aux. So. W. W. Russell, Tr.    |              |
| Bristol, Ch. and so. m. c.                 | 11 75        |
| Hill, Cong. ch. m. c.                      | 8 56         |
| Plymouth, Ch. and so. m. c.                | 34 00—54 01  |
| Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. J. A. Wheat, Tr.   |              |
| Brookline, Cong. ch. and so.               | 46 56        |
| Hollis, do.                                | 41 44        |
| Milford, do. 22; J. F. F. 10;              | 32 00—120 00 |
| Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.    |              |
| Pembroke, A friend, 50; cong. so. 1;       | 51 00        |
| Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr. |              |
| Londonberry, Rev. T. G. R.                 | 80           |
| Stratford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.    |              |
| Barrington, Cong. ch. and so. 21,30; Mrs.  |              |
| D. B. S;                                   | 26 30        |
| Sullivan co. Aux. So. E. L. Goddard, Tr.   |              |
| Langdon, Evan. cong. so. m. c.             | 11 00        |
| Newport, Lucy Reed,                        | 15 00—26 00  |
|                                            | 399 12       |
| Lancaster, Cong. ch. m. c.                 | 5 00         |
|                                            | 404 12       |
| Legacies.—Lyndeboro', Pamela Creesy, by    |              |
| Josiah Wheeler, Ex'r,                      | 87 00        |
|                                            | 491 12       |

### VERMONT.

|                                               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Addison co. Aux. So. A. Wilcox, Tr.           |               |
| Shoreham, Cong. ch. and so. to cons.          |               |
| Rev. Eli B. SMITH, D. D., of                  |               |
| New Hampton, N. H. an H. M.                   | 52 00         |
| Vergennes, K. M. H.                           | 1 00—53 00    |
| Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, Tr.    |               |
| Burke, Cong. ch.                              | 5 00          |
| St. Johnsbury, South cong. ch. and            |               |
| so. m. c.                                     | 50 02—55 02   |
| Chittenden co. Aux. So. C. P. Harritt, Agent. |               |
| North Underhill, Cong. ch. and so.            | 22 50         |
| Orange co. Aux. So. L. Bacon, Tr.             |               |
| Coventry, Cong. ch. and so. 10;               |               |
| m. c. 15;                                     | 25 00         |
| Newbury, 1st cong. ch. and so.                | 50 00         |
| Randolph, H. W.                               | 5 00—50 00    |
| Rutland co. Aux. So. J. Barrett, Tr.          |               |
| Clarendon, m. c.                              | 3 08          |
| Cuttingsville, Cong. ch. and so.              | 6 00          |
| E. Rutland, Coll. 15; m. c. 6,84;             | 21 84—30 92   |
| Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.            |               |
| Brattleboro', Central ch. and so.             |               |
| gent. 72,50; la. 80,45; m. c. 28,71; 181 66   |               |
| E. Westminster, Benev. so.                    | 15 66         |
| Saxton's River, Cong. ch. and so.             | 6 00          |
| W. Brattleboro', do. 122; m. c. 6;            | 128 00—331 32 |
| Windsor co. Aux. So. J. Steele, Tr.           |               |
| Chester, Cong. ch. m. c. 10; Rev.             |               |
| Dr. Richard's and wife, 20;                   | 30 00         |
| Sharon, Cong. ch. and so. wh. and             |               |
| prev. dona. cons. Mrs. MARTHA                 |               |
| T. BASCOM an H. M.                            | 50 00         |
| Springfield, Cong. ch. and so. wh.            |               |
| cons. Rev. SOLOMON P. GIDDINGS                |               |
| an H. M. 52; m. c. 8;                         | 60 00         |
| West Hartford, Cong. ch. and so.              | 16 00—156 00  |
|                                               | 728 76        |
| Unknown, a thank offering, 10; Peru, cong.    |               |
| ch. and so., 15;                              | 25 00         |
|                                               | 753 76        |
| Legacies.—Barnet, W. E. Dutton, by Arno       |               |
| Dutton, Ex'r, (prev. rec'd 25);               | 4 00          |
|                                               | 757 76        |

### MASSACHUSETTS.

|                                             |             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Barnstable co. Aux. So. W. Crocker, Tr.     |             |
| Falmouth, Mr. Hooker's so. wh. cons. Rev.   |             |
| ALEXANDER C. CHILDS and BENJAMIN            |             |
| HATCH H. M.                                 | 228 00      |
| Berkshire co. Aux. So. Rev. J. J. Dams, Tr. |             |
| Curtisville,                                | 9 63        |
| Pittsfield, Young La. Institute, 10;        |             |
| South ch. J. S. 1;                          | 11 00—20 63 |
| Boston, S. A. Danforth, Agent.              |             |
| (Of wh. fr. Mrs. Hannah Sweetser, 50;       |             |
| La. Jews so. for sup. of Mr. Schauflier,    |             |
| 36; Mrs. HENRY A. RICE, which cons.         |             |

|                                                                |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| her an H. M. 100; a lady, 5; Park-st. youth's miss. so. 48.50; | 718 72         |
| Essex co. North, Aux. So. J. Caldwell, Tr.                     |                |
| Newbury, Byfield m. c.                                         | 17 00          |
| Newburyport, A friend, wh. cons.                               |                |
| Miss MARY HASSELLINE of Brad-                                  |                |
| ford, an H. M. 100; Dr. Dim-                                   |                |
| mick's so. 22.62;                                              | 122 62         |
| West Amesbury, Mr. Payne's so.                                 |                |
| 87.73; m. c. 14.78; wh. cons.                                  |                |
| JOHN K. SARGENT an H. M.                                       | 102 51—242 13  |
| Essex co. South Aux. So. G. M. Richardson, Tr.                 |                |
| Beverly, Washington st. so. gent. la.                          |                |
| and chil. 95.75; m. c. 74.25; (of                              |                |
| wh. to cons. Mrs. A. B. RICH an                                |                |
| H. M. 100.)                                                    | 170 00         |
| Middleton,                                                     | 30 00          |
| Salem, South ch. 362.63; m. c.                                 |                |
| 41.23; Mrs. HANNAH STIMPSON,                                   |                |
| wh. cons. her an H. M. 100;                                    | 503 86—703 86  |
| Essex co.                                                      |                |
| Salem, Crombie st. ch. m. c.                                   | 16 78          |
| Hampden co. Aux. So. C. O. Chapin, Tr.                         |                |
| Springfield, 1st ch. m. c.                                     | 249 04         |
| Hampshire co. Aux. So. J. D. Whitney, Tr.                      |                |
| Granby, Gent. 102.71; m. c. 48;                                | 150 71         |
| Hadley, 1st par. gen. benev. so.                               |                |
| 22.10; 3d ch. do. 40;                                          | 62 16          |
| Northampton, 1st par. m. c. 66.25;                             |                |
| Edwards ch. m. c. 15.01;                                       | 81 26          |
| Southampton, m. c.                                             | 26 00—320 13   |
| Harmony Conf. of chs. W. C. Capron, Tr.                        |                |
| Webster, Cong. so. 28.99; m. c. 35.91;                         | 64 00          |
| Middlesex North and vic.                                       |                |
| Dunstable, Cong. ch. and so. 17.10;                            |                |
| W. D. 5;                                                       | 22 10          |
| Groton, Union ortho. ch. and so.                               | 63 00          |
| Pepperell, Evan. ch. and so. 73.05;                            |                |
| for c. £ 20;                                                   | 93 65          |
| Westford, Union ortho. ch. and so.                             | 23 00—301 15   |
| Middlesex South Conf. of chs.                                  |                |
| Framingham, C. F. W. P.                                        | 1 25           |
| Norfolk co. Aux. So. Rev. T. T. Richmond, Tr.                  |                |
| Dorchester, 2d cong. ch. and so.                               |                |
| gent. (of wh. fr. T. D. Quincy wh.                             |                |
| cons. Mrs. WILLIAM WALES an                                    |                |
| H. M. 100; James Clap, to cons.                                |                |
| JOSEPH CLAPP an H. M. 100.)                                    |                |
| 405.25; la. 247.90; m. c. 36.65;                               | 689 80         |
| Franklin, C. Fisher,                                           | 20 00          |
| Medfield, 2d par. ch. and so.                                  | 33 00          |
| Medway, Village ch. and so. gent.                              |                |
| and la. to cons. S. ALLEN an H.                                |                |
| M. 102.12; J. C. Hurd and sons                                 |                |
| to cons. Rev. AUGUSTUS WALKER                                  |                |
| of Assyria, an H. M. 50; Mrs. E.                               |                |
| A. Hurd and daughter to cons.                                  |                |
| Rev. EDWIN S. ROBINSON of                                      |                |
| Faulding, Miss. an H. M. 50;                                   | 202 12         |
| West Medway, Cong. so. wh. and                                 |                |
| prev. dona. cons. ELISHA WHITE                                 |                |
| an H. M.                                                       | 63 00          |
| Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. m. c.                               |                |
| 16.01; Mrs. Waters, 10; a friend,                              |                |
| 5;                                                             | 31 01          |
| W. Roxbury, Spring st. ch. m. c.                               |                |
| 0.66; a s. s. class, 1;                                        | 10 66—1,030 50 |
| Old Colony Aux. So. H. Coggeshall, Tr.                         |                |
| N. Middleboro', Cong. ch. and so.                              |                |
| wh. and prev. dona. cons. Rev.                                 |                |
| THOMAS E. BLISS an H. M.                                       | 32 63          |
| Wareham, Cong. ch.                                             | 90 00—122 60   |
| Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr.                              |                |
| Middleboro', Central cong. so. m. c.                           | 47 13          |
| North Bridgewater, Porter evan.                                |                |
| cong. ch. m. c.                                                | 118 00—165 13  |
| Pilgrims Aux. So. J. Robbins, Tr.                              |                |
| Plymouth, 3d ch. and so. of the Pilgrimage,                    | 132 00         |
| Taunton and vic.                                               |                |
| Fall River, 1st cong. ch.                                      | 55 00          |
| Worcester co. Central Asso. W. B. Hooper, Tr.                  |                |
| Holden, Mr. Faine's so. gent. 43.54; la.                       |                |
| 40.33; m. c. 32;                                               | 122 87         |
|                                                                | 4,429 97       |
| Andover, W. par. gent. 47.64; la. 19.08;                       |                |
| Bedford, Jonathan Lane, to cons. Rev.                          |                |
| ELIHU LOOMIS of Pownal, Vt. an H. M.                           |                |
| 50; Cambridge, Shepard so. la. miss. sew.                      |                |

|                                            |          |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|
| so. 40; Charlestown, Winthrop ch. and so.  |          |
| (of wh. fr. GEORGE HYDE, wh. cons. him     |          |
| an H. M. 100; Wm. Carleton, wh. cons.      |          |
| Mrs. WILLIAM CARLTON, an H. M. 100.)       |          |
| 1,118 95; Chelsea, Wimsisnet ch. and so.   |          |
| (of wh. fr. Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy,      |          |
| with prev. dona. to cons. Mrs. ISAAC P.    |          |
| LANGWORTHY an H. M. 60.) 620.75; m.        |          |
| c. 30.23; Dracut, West cong. ch. 25; E.    |          |
| Gambroge, evan. cong. ch. and so. m. c.    |          |
| 16.12; Malden, la. benev. so. for ed. in   |          |
| Orooniah, 40; Reading, Bethesda ch.        |          |
| 6.66; Stoneham, cong. ch. 1.25; West-      |          |
| minster, H. K. 6c.                         | 2,015 75 |
| Legacies.—Lynn, Mrs. Sophia Goodnow, by    |          |
| Michael Shepard, Ex'r, 300; less disc. 30; |          |
| Southampton, Achash Lyman, by E. Ed-       |          |
| wards and S. Lyman, Ex'rs, (prev. rec'd,   |          |
| 550.) 6.94; Whately, Mrs. Elizabeth        |          |
| White, by John White, Ex'r, 60;            | 335 94   |
|                                            | 6,775 56 |

## CONNECTICUT.

|                                                         |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Fairfield co. East, Aux. So. Rev. J. S. Whittlesey, Tr. |              |
| Fairfield, Mrs. Ann H. Kellogg,                         | 30 00        |
| Newtown, Cong. ch. m. c.                                | 26 00        |
| Trumbull, Cong. ch.                                     | 11 00—67 00  |
| Hartford co. Aux. So. A. W. Butler, Tr.                 |              |
| Bloomfield, Cong. ch. and so. 60.40;                    |              |
| m. c. 13.12;                                            | 73 52        |
| East Windsor, 1st so.                                   | 60 90        |
| Hartford, Centre ch. m. c.                              | 11 16        |
| Hartland,                                               | 10 00        |
| Manchester, 1st ch. m. c.                               | 16 31        |
| West Avon, Ch. and so.                                  | 50 00—221 89 |
| New Haven City Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Tr.               |              |
| Ansonia, Cong. ch. and so.                              | 52 60        |
| New Haven, United m. c. 25.03; 3d                       |              |
| cong. ch. m. c. 16.35; colleg. and                      |              |
| comm. inst. for <i>Talcott H. Russell</i> ,             |              |
| Ceylon, 30.04;                                          | 71 42        |
| Northford, m. c.                                        | 5 62         |
| North Haven, A friend,                                  | 2 00—131 64  |
| New London and vic. and Norwich and vic.                |              |
| F. A. Perkins and C. Butler, Trs.                       |              |
| Rosah, s. a.                                            | 3 90         |
| Franklin, Coll.                                         | 33 08        |
| Lisbon, Hanover so. 34.51; m. c.                        |              |
| 7.88;                                                   | 42 39        |
| New London, R. Coit,                                    | 50 00        |
| Norwich, 2d and Main st. m. c.                          | 28 42—157 09 |
| Tolland co. Aux. So. J. B. Flynt, Tr.                   |              |
| North Coventry, La. (of wh. fr. Mrs.                    |              |
| Gilbert and daughter for ed. a                          |              |
| Nestorian girl, 20.)                                    | 101 87       |
| South Coventry, Village ch.                             | 49 00        |
| Vernon, N. O. Kellogg, to cons. NE-                     |              |
| HEMIAH WILLIAMS, Jr. of Ver-                            |              |
| mon, and ALPHONSO C. CROSBY                             |              |
| of Rockville, H. M.                                     | 200 00       |
| W. Stafford, Cong. ch.                                  | 33 00—374 87 |
|                                                         | 952 49       |
| A friend,                                               | 3 00         |
|                                                         | 955 49       |
| Legacies.—Northford, Mrs. Mary Noyes, by                |              |
| C. C. Griswold, and J. E. Noyes, Ex'rs,                 |              |
| (prev. rec'd, 2,600.) 500; Somers, a fem.               |              |
| friend, by A. W. Butler, Tr. 225;                       | 725 00       |
|                                                         | 1,680 49     |

## RHODE ISLAND.

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Bristol, J. F. Wardwell, dec'd, 1.20; Che- |        |
| pachet, cong. ch. 11; Providence, 4th      |        |
| cong. ch. 74.50; C. E. W. for ed. in Cey-  |        |
| lon, 1.50; (of wh. to cons. Rev. ROBERT    |        |
| H. CONNELL an H. M. 50.) Woonsocket,       |        |
| cong. ch. m. c. 27;                        | 115 20 |

## NEW YORK.

|                                              |        |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Board of Foreign Missions in Ref. Dutch. ch. |        |
| C. S. Little, New York, Tr.                  |        |
| A friend, 300; Mrs. Elizabeth Conan,         |        |
| dec'd, 100; J. M. Brown, 15; a               |        |
| little motherless boy, 1.25;                 | 416 25 |

|                                             |                |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Brooklyn, R. D. ch. m. c.                   | 91 00          |
| Bronxville, R. D. ch.                       | 7 17           |
| Cleveland, do.                              | 5 00           |
| Currytown, do.                              | 12 77          |
| Flat Bush, do.                              | 78 00          |
| Greenville, do.                             | 13 67          |
| Hopewell, do.                               | 40 00          |
| Hudson, do.                                 | 40 00          |
| Jamaica, A friend, 5; R. D. ch.             | 19 50          |
| Marbleton, A little girl's m. box, for      |                |
| ed. hea. chil.                              | 5 00           |
| Newburg, R. D. ch. m. c.                    | 53 00          |
| New Hackensack, do.                         | 23 00          |
| New Palts, R. D. ch.                        | 24 16          |
| New York, R. D. ch. Market st. m.           |                |
| c. 195,43; Fayette place ch. annual         |                |
| coll. 677,35; Washington                    |                |
| square, R. D. ch. 139,64; College           |                |
| gate R. D. ch. 181; Ninth st. ch.           |                |
| 533,33; m. c. 16,18; North ch.              |                |
| m. c. 75,61;                                | 1,818 43       |
| Plattskill, R. D. ch.                       | 18 00          |
| Rhinebeck, do. s. s. for sup. of Mr.        |                |
| Talmage, China,                             | 5 00           |
| Saugerties, R. D. ch.                       | 17 02          |
| Six Mile Run, do.                           | 75 25          |
| Stapleton, do.                              | 80 00          |
| Tarrytown, 1st. R. D. ch. s. s. 22,43;      |                |
| 2d do. 24;                                  | 46 42          |
| Troskoke, R. D. ch. 10; Mrs. C. L.          |                |
| Sfo.                                        | 10 25          |
| Union Village, R. D. ch. m. c.              | 15 40          |
| Upper Neversink, do.                        | 7 00           |
| West Troy, do.                              | 40 00-2,960 29 |
| Chautauque co. S. H. Hungerford, Tr.        |                |
| Jamestown, Cong. ch. m. c.                  | 36 12          |
| Geneva and vic. C. A. Cook, Agent.          |                |
| Bristol, Mrs. P. W.                         | 3 00           |
| Burdett, Pres. ch. 38,76; Rev. T.           |                |
| R. Townsend, 25;                            | 63 76          |
| Geneva, Fem. miss. so. 68; W. H.            |                |
| S. 1;                                       | 69 00          |
| Lyndonville, Pres. ch.                      | 22 00          |
| Starkey, Mrs. H. A.                         | 14 63          |
| Trumansburg, Pres. ch.                      | 80 00          |
|                                             | 252 39         |
| Ded. disc.                                  | 50—251 89      |
| Greene co. Aux. So. J. Doane, Tr.           |                |
| Catskill, Pres. ch. m. c.                   | 33 48          |
| Durham, do.                                 | 30 00—63 48    |
| Monroe co. and vic. E. Ely, Agent.          |                |
| Fairport, Cong. ch.                         | 30 00          |
| Millville, do. m. c.                        | 6 61           |
| Pine Hill, do. do.                          | 2 39           |
| Rochester, Brick pres. ch. 100;             |                |
| Washington st. ch. m. c. 67; s. s.          |                |
| for George W. Parsons and Maria             |                |
| T. Hinch, Ceylon, 20;                       | 207 00—236 00  |
| New York City and Brooklyn Aux. So. A.      |                |
| Merwin, Tr.                                 |                |
| (Of wh. fr. Horace Holden, 300; C. N.       |                |
| Talbot, 250; D. H. Kellogg, 50; a lady,     |                |
| 10; Madison square pres. ch. m. c. 144,27;  |                |
| West st. pres. ch. 85,17; W. E. Dodge,      |                |
| 250; Richard Bigelow, wh. cons. JOSEPH      |                |
| M. SMITH of Hartford, Ct. an H. M. 100;     |                |
| Brooklyn, South pres. ch. s. s. miss. asso. |                |
| for the Spear and Cobb sch. at Madras,      |                |
| 50.)                                        | 1,586 37       |
| Oceida co. Aux. So. J. Dana, Tr.            |                |
| Augusta, Cong. ch. 15,28; John              |                |
| Knox, to cons. HENRY M. KNOX                |                |
| an H. M. 100;                               | 115 29         |
| Marcy, Welch cong. ch.                      | 12 75          |
| New Hartford, Pres. ch.                     | 40 00          |
| Sangersfield, Ch.                           | 8 75           |
| Utica, 1st pres. ch. m. c.                  | 25 57          |
|                                             | 202 35         |
| Ded. disc.                                  | 1 00—201 35    |
| Syracuse and vic. J. Hall, Agent.           |                |
| Morrisville, Rev. M. H.                     | 5 00           |
| Syracuse, 1st pres. ch. m. c.               | 29 49—34 49    |
| Washington co. Aux. So. M. Freeman, Tr.     |                |
| N. Granville, Mrs. Chloe Cluff,             | 60 00          |
|                                             | 5,129 99       |

A friend, 5; Arkport, J. P. C. 2; Aurora, m. c. 40; Berkshire, Brookside miss. so. 25; Canterbury, pres. ch. m. c. 35,25; Cold Spring, pres. ch. la. sev. so. 45; Deposit, pres. ch. 26; Flushing, cong. ch. and so. m. c. 27; Greenport, Rev. H. T. Cheever, wh. and prev. dona. cons. Miss ELIZABETH B. CHEEVER an H. M. 50; Hebron, pres. ch. and cong. 14; Ithaca, Rev. Dr. Wisner, 10; Jefferson, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 20,77; Le Roy, pres. ch. m. c. by S. Skinner, dec'd, 27; Livingstonville, pres. so. 5; Malden, pres. ch. m. c. 28,61; Newburg, R. D. ch. for Rev. J. Scudder's sch. 15,57; Orient, cong. ch. m. c. 28; Peekskill, 2d pres. ch. s. s. 4,40; Portville, 1st pres. ch. 25; Ridgebury, la. for Micronesian m. 12; Rome, unknown, 2; Saratoga Springs, pres. ch. 318,32; Somers, pres. ch. m. c. 3,02; South Haven, J. G. and S. Floyd, 10; Stephentown, pres. ch. and so. 14; Troy, a stranger, 3; Walton, 2d cong. ch. and so. 19;

894 94

6,251 93

## NEW JERSEY.

Board of Foreign Missions in Ref. Dutch ch. C. S. Little, Tr.

Bergen, R. D. ch. m. c. 107,86; two little girls, 1,24; m. box, for c. f. 11,55; Bound Brook, R. D. ch. 12,91; m. c. 25,36; Clintonville, R. D. ch. 17,50; Jersey city, 2d R. D. ch. 23,49; New Brunswick, 1st R. D. ch. 38,50; Paterson, R. D. ch. s. s. 9,94; Ramapo, R. D. ch. m. c. 9,12; Raritan, R. D. ch. s. s. to cons. Rev. E. R. CRAVEN an H. M. 50;

Elizabethtown, 2d pres. ch. 516,22; Morristown, Miss L. K. 10; Newark, 1st pres. ch. N. H. 10; 3d do. two sisters, 1; Orange, Rev. Dr. F. 2;

309 67

539 22

847 89

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Bethany, L. C. F. 2; Carlisle, 1st pres. ch. 30; Harrisburg, C. A. F. 9c.; Honesdale, (of wh. fr. John Torrey, wh. cons. Mrs. MOSES WARD an H. M. 100;) 290; Philadelphia, James Smith, 500; Miss T. Bayard, 20; Arch st. pres. ch. J. B. E. 70; fem. so. for ed. of hea. youth for Miss Par-rar's sch. Ahmednuggur, 100; Pittsburg, 3d pres. ch. W. Thaw, to cons. Miss ELIZA THAW an H. M. 100; m. c. 71; J. Hissell, 50; J. K. Morehead, 50; L. R. Livingston, wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. SARAH O. LIVINGSTON an H. M. 50; A. Wilkins, 20; L. Wilcox, 20; W. Dean, 20; Mrs. Clark, 20; Dr. Bushnell, 15; J. J. Gray, 15; W. P. Jones, 15; T. B. 10; J. B. J. 10; M. U. 10; C. E. G. 10; A. M. M. 10; I. J. 10; S. S. 10; indiv. 91,50; Pottsville, 1st pres. ch. and s. s. 50; Reading, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 50; W. Strong, 20; S. B. 10; indiv. 50,50; Roxbury, R. D. ch. 20; 1,875 09

## DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Hanover st. pres. ch. Little  
Rill so. for Maria Lazzelle, Ceylon,

8 00

## MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Fem. mite so. for Johanna M.  
Ridgely, Harriet W. Neilson and Mary  
Ann Gilmer, Ceylon,

60 00

## VIRGINIA.

Richmond and vic. S. Reeve, Tr.

Leesville, and Otter, Pres. ch. 10 00  
Liberty, Rev. G. W. Leyburn, 14 25  
Lynchburg, 2d pres. ch. m. c. 19,63;  
G. Bagley, for Ellen Bagley, Cey-  
lon, 25; 44 63  
Pole Green and Salem ch. 44 85  
Prince Edward, Douglas ch. 30,72;  
indiv. 60,25; 90 97

|                                                                                           |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Richmond, M. G. Braxton, for a child at Gaboon, 7,50; 3d pres. ch. m. c. 42; S. M. P. 10; | 50 50       |
|                                                                                           | 264 20      |
| Ded. disc.                                                                                | 1 20—263 00 |
| Woodstock, Pres. ch.                                                                      | 50 00       |
|                                                                                           | 313 00      |

## OHIO.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| By G. L. Weed, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |
| Cheviott, Mr. Harnesford's chil. 8,82; Cincinnati, 2d pres. ch. m. c. 10,71; 3d do. m. c. 7; G. L. Weed, wh. cons. GEORGE L. WEED, Jr. an H. M. 100; Jackson, pres. ch. m. c. 4,50; Lexington, pres. ch. 2,70; Marysville, pres. ch. 17; New Plymouth, do. 7; Oxford, W. C. M. 50c; Portsmouth, pres. ch. 120,96; m. c. 29,04; Unity, pres. ch. 3,33; Walnut Hills, Lane sem. ch. m. c. 22,87; ded. disc. 1; | 335 23 |
| College Hill, a few young men, for ed. in Ceylon, 10; Defiance, pres. ch. 4, 37; Gallice, pres. ch. 22; Hudson, Wes. Res. college, 3,20; Rev. H. Coe, 10; Marietta, sew. cir. 27; Plain, cong. ch. 8,39; Richfield, M. and N. H. 10; Warren, juv. miss. so. 8; Waterville, 1st pres. ch. 8,61; W. Williamsfield, H. H. V. 5;                                                                                 | 118 50 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 453 80 |

## INDIANA.

|                                                                                                                        |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| By G. L. Weed, Tr.                                                                                                     |        |
| Clark co. T. S. 5; La Fayette, 2d pres. ch. (of wh. to cons. Rev. CHARLES H. MARSHALL an H. M. 50;) 117,50; disc. 50c. | 122 09 |
| New Corydon, Mr. Bogg's ch.                                                                                            | 3 00   |
|                                                                                                                        | 125 09 |

## ILLINOIS.

|                                                                         |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| By Rev. J. M. Weed.                                                     |             |
| Aurora, Indiv.                                                          | 4 50        |
| Canton, Des. J.                                                         | 1 00        |
| Columbus, Pres. ch. 8,38; s. s. 5,62; 14 00                             |             |
| Crete, Cong. ch. and so.                                                | 5 00        |
| DuPage, Pres. ch. m. c.                                                 | 3 50        |
| Galesburg, 1st pres. ch. 33,43; 2d do. 28,26;                           | 63 79       |
| Lacon, Pres. ch. 89,25; Rev. Mr. F. 1; two little girls, for c. f. 20c. | 90 45       |
| La Salle, Cong. ch.                                                     | 4 57        |
| Lawn Bridge, do. m. c.                                                  | 6 00        |
| Lisbon, Cong. ch.                                                       | 14 00       |
| Ottawa, do.                                                             | 30 00       |
| Peru, do. and so.                                                       | 32 50       |
| Udina, do.                                                              | 5 00        |
| Wethersfield, Cong. ch.                                                 | 5 00        |
|                                                                         | 280 26      |
| Ded. disc.                                                              | 1 00—279 26 |
|                                                                         | 279 26      |

|                                                                                                                                                             |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Chesterfield, Cong. ch. 3; Chicago, 2d pres. ch. 150,36; Collinsville, pres. ch. 7; Danville, s. s. for sch. in Mt. Lebanon, 5; Lee Centre, cong. ch. 3,50; | 168 85 |
|                                                                                                                                                             | 448 12 |

|                                                                                                                                  |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Legacies.—Galesburg, O. A. Smith, by Isaac Delano, Adm'r, (prev. rec'd, 100;) 75; Hardin, Mrs. Elizabeth King, by A. Merwin, 50; | 125 00 |
|                                                                                                                                  | 573 12 |

## MICHIGAN.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. O. P. Hoyt.                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
| Armada, 21; Battle Creek, 14,32; W. Brooks, 25; Elkford, 16; Grand Rapids, 4; Greenfield, 5,41; Hillsdale, 16,25; Homer, 11,25; s. s. 3,75; Jonesville, 13,67; Litchfield, 23,66; Union City, 13,22; | 167 53 |
| Adrian, 1st cong. ch. 40; Birmingham, pres. s. s. 8;                                                                                                                                                 | 48 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 215 53 |

## WISCONSIN.

|                                                                                                  |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. I. M. Weed.                                                                              |        |
| Kenosha, Mr. Gridley's ch. and cong. 58,84; Mrs. W. 20; Wauwatosa, cong. ch. 15; ded. disc. 37c. | 93 47  |
| Green Bay, Pres. ch. m. c. 30; Neenah, S. G. 9; Sheboygan, 1st do. m. c. 4,50;                   | 43 50  |
|                                                                                                  | 136 97 |

## IOWA.

|                                                                                                                                                                            |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| By Rev. I. M. Weed.                                                                                                                                                        |       |
| Burlington, Cong. ch. 18,90; m. c. 14,78; D. L. 10; Rev. A. Leonard, 20; Denmark, cong. ch. 20; Kossuth, pres. ch. 14,90; ded. disc. 38c.; Mr. Harper's s. s. class, 1,80; | 99 80 |

## KENTUCKY.

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Louisville, Mrs. S. | 3 00 |
|---------------------|------|

## TENNESSEE.

|                                                               |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| By Rev. W. Mack.                                              |        |
| Elk Ridge, 10; Spring Hill, 68; Stone's River, 10; disc. 55c. | 107 43 |
| Franklin, pres. ch. m. c. 100; New Providence, ch. 50;        | 100 00 |
|                                                               | 207 43 |

## LOUISIANA.

|                                                     |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Baton Rouge, Miss Phillips's sem. for ed. in India, | 5 00 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|

## ALABAMA.

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Mobile, Mrs. Judge Hale, | 25 00 |
|--------------------------|-------|

## FLORIDA.

|                                                                                                                  |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Legacies.—Jacksonville, Obadiah Congar, by George C. Fleming, Ex'r, (prev. rec'd, 1,039,68;) 495,80; disc. 2,47; | 493 33 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|

## IN FOREIGN LANDS, &amp;c.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Choctaw m. Doaksville, m. c. 75,90; do. fr. col'd people for African m. 3,50; Fort Towson, m. c. 9,50; Mount Zion, ch. 42,75; Stockbridge, a missionary's thank off'g for improved health, to cons. Mrs. LUCY B. DANA, of Belpre, O. an H. M. 100; | 231 62      |
| Hilo, Sandw. Isl. Mr. Coan's ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 600 00      |
| St. Andrews, C. E. Pres. ch. m. c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 27 00       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 858 62      |
| Donations received in June,                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 21,385 91   |
| Legacies,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1,771 27    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | \$23,158 18 |

By TOTAL from August 1st to June 30th, \$259,971 99

## CHILDREN'S FUND FOR EDUCATING HEATHEN CHILDREN.

Amount received in June, \$422 55

## DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &amp;c.

|                                                                              |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Antrim, A box, fr. la. sew. cir. for Mr. Spaulding, Ceylon.                  |       |
| Chesterfield, Me. A box, fr. la. of cong. so. for Rev. J. Potter, Seneca m.  | 7 74  |
| Craftsbury, Vt. A box, fr. la. miss. so. and sew. circles, for Ojibwa m.     | 31 50 |
| Hartford, Ct. A box of medicine, fr. Dr. Butler, for m. to Syria,            | 18 50 |
| Fitcher, N. Y. A box, fr. young people's gym. so. for Mr. Wilder, S. Africa, | 31 50 |

The following articles are respectfully solicited from Manufacturers and others.

Printing paper, writing paper, stationery, slates, shoes, hats, blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, shirts, socks, stockings, felled-cloth, flannel, domestic cotton, etc.